MADISON-ST.

ember! bargains in city and sub-WALTER P. DEAN, 177 Room 7.

SALE.

bash-av., north of Fifty, tt, 181 feet deep, \$50, half B. F. GOYTON, Band 21 Rand-aphen AT A BARGAIN. orth Clark-st., just north
of has a three-story parsouth line, free or expense
and an alley on the north
H. KERFOOT & CO.,
orn-st., corner Randolph RMONT

VOLUME 27.

plete assortment of

LINEN GOODS.

We offer to the public, at very

low prices, a large and com-

IN

Novel Shades,

Flemish Suitings, Elastic Suit-

ings, Indian Blue Suitings, Soft

Finish Blays, Navy Blue Suit-

CARTER & WARRIN,

77 State-st.

OFFICE OF J. L. HATHAWAY

THE BUTLER COLLIERY CO.. MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal

Cor. Market & Randolph-sts.

Beneral Office, Corning, N. Y. Mines located at Pittston, Pa.

We are now selling our superior Anthracite Coal, screened and de-livered in the city at the following

E.L. HEDSTROM&CO

Sole Agents at all points for the

Luzerne Coal & Iron Co

(Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.).

Offer the unrivaled Coals mined by the above Company at

WILKESBARRE

At the following prices, per ton or

Also Morris Coal Co.'s Indiana Block, Briar Hill, Blossburg, Lump Lehigh, and Illinois Coals, at lowest market price.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 71 WASHINGTON-ST.

REDUCED!

"FRANKLIN COAL."

Retail Prices, Screened and Delivered: Chestnut..... \$8.50 per ton.

 Range
 9.00 per ton.

 Small Egg
 8.50 per ton.

 Large Egg
 8.50 per ton.

ROGERS & CO.,

Coal Reduced.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

Steres, Banking Rooms, Offices, and Sleoping Rooms is the sen re of the city. Dwellings on the avenues and Most residence streets in the South and West Divisions; also to issue, a choice 10-acre Block on Twelfith-st., st. not taxes. Rents collected and taxes paid. Person having premises to rent call and see me. J. M. KARSHALL, Real Estate Broker and Renting Agency, wald office, 57 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Some No. 574 Michigan-av., formerly occupied by Mr. So. M. Pullman, and having all modern improvements. including steam heating, will be rented at very low rent by J. M. ARSHALL'S Real Estate and Renting Agency, 97, South Clark-st.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Surface, with raircad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 183 Washington-st., Basement.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, palatable in preserve pickies.

The preserver exhibited.

THE PRUSSING VINEGAR WORKS,

EM, 200 and 241 State-at., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

To Exchange for Chicago Property

A very valuable mill property, situated on the Ohio lare, at Metropolis, Ill. Building creeted three years as, Machinery new, and of the most approved descripe, finincing 2 engines lates, 4 holiers, 1 double-circus assuli examples, 2 gang assumilis complete, etc., and all examples, 2 gang assumilis complete, etc., and all examples, and will be tacked as and head as all head as a latest and all level of the complete of the comp

144 Market-st.

YARDS (144 Market-st. 772 South Clark-st.

CRICAGO, May 11, 1874.

ings, Batiste Suitings.

CHICAGO, MONDAY MAY 11, 1874.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

BRIDAL GIFTS.

SILVER

THE GORHAM COMPANY.

The well-known Silversmiths, of No. 1 Bond-st., New York, have completed arrangements with the leading Jewelers in this city. whereby Silver of their manufacture, for WEDDING and PRE- A Card from Senator Schurz SENTATION GIFTS and for general Family use, can be supplied to all purchasers upon terms as favorable as from the Company in New York.

This trade-mark is stamped on every piece of Storling Silver of the Gorbam Company manufacture, and is a guarantee of its purity and genuineness. REMOVALS.

Removal.

We shall be open in our new store, 121 and 123 State-st. (near corner of Madison), Monday, May 11, with the best and cheapest stock of Watches and Jewelry in the West.

GILES.

& CO. REMOVED

M. POLACHEK. OPTICIAN.

prices:
CHESTNUT S.ZE \$8.50
LARGE EGG SIZE 8.50
SMALL EGG SIZE 9.00
And by the car load at the market rates. We also keep constantly on hand Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie and Wilmington Coals, which we offer at market rates by the car load and at retail. Grders solicited from city and country. J. L. HATHAWAY. No. 148 State-st., Between Madison and Monroe-sts. REMOVAL.

Office of the GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH SOUTH SHORE LINE has been removed to No. 66 Clarket., ander the Sherman House.

L. FOWLER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. HATS, CAPS, &c.

SACRIFICE HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, MILLINERY GOODS.

\$60,000 Of fresh goods, in original Cases, purchased by us of the Assignee of GAGE, MALLORY & CO., for CASH, which we will open to the trade, v:-day, for thirty days.

Cast and see the goods and prices.
SE-EUIAL INDUCEMENTS to JOBBERS and large buyers by the case or quantity.

251 Monroe-st., Farwell's Building. CHAS. A. LEWIS & CO. Chicago, May 11, 1874.

AUCTION SALES. Grand Auction Sale Pavilion Parkway Property.

15 ACRES. Subdivided into 98 Large and Eli-gible Lots.

This Coal is warranted free from slate and will not clinker in burning. City and country dealers who buy either by cargo or car load will find our prices as low as the lowest. THIRTY LOTS on Parkway.

THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, south front, on wiley-sixth-st.

THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, North front on Fitty-sixth-st.

TOWNERS on Stewart-av., Herkiny and Wallace-sts.

Favilion Parkway is 200 feet wide, mandsmithen. Water

Parking is the state of the state On and after Monday, May 11, we shall sell best Wilkes-bare Leckawanna coal at \$6.50 per ton for Nut, Small and Large Egg Coal, and \$9 for Range size. C. H. DYER & CO., 73 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. STUBER'S Wine and Beer Hall,

N. E. corner State and Randolph-sts., (BASEMENT).

The best of Liquors, Wines, Beer, Cigars, and other refreshments, always on hand.

W. C. WATTS & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS, ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

MONUMENTS AND TILING. THE GOWEN MARBLE CO., II North Clark-st. BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DE-POSITS, and trapsact a general Banking and Brokerage

GENERAL NOTICES.

SLIP RENTING

At the Union Park Congregational Church, at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 11, inst.

Pew Renting. The Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. E. Kit-redge, will be open on Monday evening, May II, at 1% clock, for the purpose of renting the few remaining va-ant Pews on the main floor and the Pews in the Gallery, errons wishing to obtain Pews or Sittings must be on and proposition.

West Side Kindergarten. Southeast Corner Warren-av, and Woodest, under the management of Mrs. E. M. HOWARD. Persons desir-ous of securing the advantages of this School are invited to visit us. Turn open MAY is. WASHINGTON.

More Charges of Fraud in Letting Postal Contracts.

The Committee Not Anxious to Investigate Thoroughly.

to the St. Louis Republican.

The Fate of Attorney-General Williams' Landaulet.

A Review of the District of Columbia Investigation.

The Way in Which Mr. Chittenden Was Bamboozled.

Mr. Kirtland Shorn of His Possessions by Mr. Ira Holmes.

Gov. Shepherd Acquitted of Corrupt Dealings.

OSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS. A NEW BULE IN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ommittee, in the matter of the investigation of certain charges as to frauds in the letting of postal contracts, are pursuing a course which does not at all comport with their so-expressed desire to deal fairly and ascertain the truth, and expose the wrongs if any have been committed. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, having submitted a list of witnesses that he desired to have summoned many of them employes of the Post-Office De-partment, the Committee sent him a note a day or two ago, signed by their clerk, saying that:

"The Postal Committee desire me to inform you that, according to their rules, it will be necessary for you to furnish them a statement of what you desire to prove by any witness, before they decide as to the propriety or neces-

sity of calling any of them." It never before was known, it is asserted, that a committee of Congress had pursued such a course towards a member of Congress who pre-ferred charges of this sort, with an honest desire to have frauds upon the Government un-earthed, official dishonesty exposed, and a repetition of such offenses and crimes prevented.

williams bought for his private use, paying for the same out of the Contingent Fund of the Department of Justice. It will be remembered that Wright made publication not long ago of charges that Williams and Delano lind maliciously persecuted him. He has purchased four magnificent horses which he proposes to attach to the landaulet, with which to make an overland trip to Logansport, Ind., stopping by the wind this list of witnessess in good faith, he denies the right of the Committee to assume, in advance, that he has selected them at random and without any knowledge that they will be able to testify pertinently.

He then submits a list of abuses, as shown by a report from the Post-Office Department, set forth in an executive document of the last Congress of which the following instances are samples:

The sweet for \$9,000 for carrying on route No. 7.587 was accepted, and, subsequentity, a contract was made with F. P. Sawyer for \$34.

gress of which the following instances are samples:

That a bid for \$9,000 for carrying on route No. 7,587 was accepted, and, subsequently, a contract was made with F. P. Sawyer for \$34,-296, although he was not a bidder, and the offers of responsible competitors were rejected.

That on route No. 7,950, a bid of \$18,000 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$12,000, although he had offered to do the carrying for \$2,227 less than this contract calls for.

A bid of \$4,000 was accepted for route No.

for.

A bid of \$4,000 was accepted for route No. 7.592, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$1,500, which was more than other responsible bidders had offered to take the contract for.

On route No. 8,638, a bid of \$1,400 was accept-On route No. 8,838, a bid of \$1,400 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$9,900, while other responsible contractors offered to do the work for much less money.

On route No. 8,536 a bid of \$1,800 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$27,000, also largely in excess of other bids from responsible may.

\$27,000, also largely in excess of other bids from responsible meu.
On route No. 8,537 a bid of \$3,300 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for over \$17,000, being over \$1,600 in excess of his own bid, and largely more than the bid of anyone else.
On route No. 8,538 a bid of \$\$3,700 was accepted, while a contract was made with Sawyer for \$61,730, being \$18,730 more than his own bid, and more than any other responsible bid.
On route No. 8,539, a bid for \$4,200 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$6,170, which was the highest bid filed for the route.

\$8,170, which was the highest bid filed for the route.

On route, No. 7,647, a bid for \$2,990 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$6,500; in this case Sawyer was not a bidder, and the rate at which the contract was let was higher than any responsible bid put in.

On route No. 8,540, a bid for \$5,000 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$44,225, the highest bid made.

On route No. 8,550 a bid for \$2,400 was accepted, while a contract was made with Sawyer for \$16,000, although he was not a bidder.

On route No. 8,557 a bid for \$3,300 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$5,000, although he was not a bidder, and the sum was larger than any responsible bid for the route.

route.

On route No. 8,571, a bid for \$3,000 by one Hamilton was rejected on the ground that it was too high, and the postal authorities offered to give it at \$1,200; this was rejected, and subsequently a contract was made with Sawyer for \$3,000, although he was not a bidder for the route.

route.
On route No. 8,572 a bid for \$2,200 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$13,000, which was the highest bid for the route.
On route No. 8,575, a bid for \$1,500 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$14,000, which was \$7,000 higher than any other

bid.
On route No. 8,517, a bid for \$6,000 was accepted, while a contract was made with Sawyer for \$7,500, the highest bid for the route.
On route No. 8,590, a bid for \$1,200 was accepted, while a contract was made with Sawyer for \$4,500, although he was not a bidder for the route.

on route No. 8,603 a bid for \$1,600 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$18,000, although he was not a bidder for the route and this sum was greater than any bid offered.

for \$10,000, which was the highest bid made for the route.

No DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SAWYER.

It is submitted that there was certainly no discrimination against Brother Sawyer.

On route No. 7.508, a bid for \$4,000 was accepted, but a contract was made with J. M. Tibbetts for \$12,999, being \$1,499 more than his own hid for the route.

THE SUMMING OF.

THER SUMMING OF.

There are 23 additional specifications of a precisely similar nature to the foregoing in this document, and the summing up shows that while the aggregate amount of accepted hids is \$188, 795.02, the amount called for by the contracts actually made is \$655,394.

Sawyer is a resident of Georgetown, D. C., and seems to have been on very good terms with little Creswell, the chief of the Poetmasters, or with his subordinates who have had charge of these matters.

With these charges, in addition to those offered by Luttrell some time since of a similar purport, and indicating

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION EQUALLY OFFENSIVE, before them, this withouts Committee hesitate and quibble on assumed technicalities, and dodge around every conceivable way to avoid or prevent investigations. They seem to take advantage of the circumstance that both Stone and Luttrell are new members. They certainly have, as far as it was possible, put them in the position of crasy, hot-headed zealots, who are acting upon a theory without having sufficient grounds for their course, and they are doing this in the face of these specific charges, duly filed and drawn from official documents in the hands of the public, open to all.

charges, duly filed and drawn from official documents in the hands of the public, open to all.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A CARD FROM SENATOR SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The following was telegraphed from this city to-night by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, at the request of Senator Schurz:

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican, at the request of Senator Schurz:

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican, at the request of Senator Schurz:

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican:

DEAR SIR: I have just read the letter of your Washington correspondent in the Republican of the 7th inst. Some expressions in it are calculated to lead the reader to suppose that I had seen and revised the letter before it publication, and expressly authorized it as sort of manifests of my views and intentions. Now, while I recognize that it was prompted by a friendly spirit, I think it is due to myself to eny that I did no knowledge of the letter ner of any part of it. Of course I do not think at interfering with the right of any journalist to speak about me, but, as to speaking for me, I shway prefer to do that myself, in my own way, and according to my own views of propriety. As to the statements contained in the letter of your correspondent, which is liberally ornamented with quotation marks and other poetic license, I shall not go into detail to point out where they are correct and where they are erroneous, for I am not in the labit of making such corrections. My opinions on the problems of the day, and on the relations of the old party organizations to them, you know from my public utterances. When the time comes for discussing my personal relations to them, you know from my public utterances. When the time comes for discussing my personal relations to them, you know from my public utterances. When the time comes for discussing my personal relations to them, you know from my public utterances. When the time comes for discussing my personal relations to them, you know

NOTES AND NEWS. THAT LANDAULET AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special pispatch to The Cheano Tribuns.

WASHINTON, D. C., May 10.—Judge John W. Wright, of Iows, late an Indian agent, and recently tried and acquitted for frauds committed while holding that position, has just purchased the famous Landsalet which Atty.-Gen. Williams bought for his private use, paying for the same out of the Contingent Fund of the De-

The new asphalt pavements are in danger of running away.

THE MODETY REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Ways and Means repealing all moiety acts will be taken up for consideration Tueeday week.

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will ask the Senate Committee on Appropriation to reinstate the number of clerks in his Bureau cut out by the House, which reduced the torce about one-seventh of the present number.

THE RECRIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE thus far for the fiscal year are \$86,000,000, leaving \$14,000,000 to be received during the remainder of this month and June to reach the estimate made by the Commissioner of \$100,000,000 to the fiscal year ending with June. The receipts since May I have been \$8,000,000; for the month of May, 1873, they were \$12,355,000. May is the heaviest month in the year, when special taxes are paid. It is estimated that the receipts for the present May vill be \$10,000,000.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Dodge, left to-day for the purpose of attending the National Agricultural Congress, which opens Wednesday at Atlanta, and also with the intention of making certain statistical investigations in the South.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

A hardshell preacher once opened the services by asking the prayers of the congregation for Brother Holmes, who had been sorely injured while resisting an officer.

Whether this Brother Holmes was of the family of Ira Holmes, of Chicago, is at present unknown. But Ira has been injured to the extent of several thousands of dollars by the act of "overtrading" in notes paid out for supposed bribery, but which was really "appropriated" by a vagrant lobbyist to the great mortification of George R. Chittenden, of Chicago, who was sent on here to do the bribery, and was picked up for a Chinaman—otherwise a greenhorn. It took the splendid powers of Emery A. Storrs to rescue him, and in the end, Storrs found himself a defendant in the witness box, with the celebrated Judge Wilson, of Indiana, putting holes into him with an investigating gimlet. It would not be unpostical justice if Mr. Storrs' principal, were to be indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for attempted bribery of the officials here; for his errand has brought shame upon one man hitherto in the highest consideration and earnest affection of the people,—none other than Col. Wm. G. Moore, long the secretary and confidential friend of Andrew Johnson. This shame has come upon Moore, if shame it be, without a penny-worth of benefit on his part, and merely by the accident of old military and Masonic acquaintance with a loafer who used his name behind his back, traded him perforce at last, and nearly ruined, meantime, his exalted employer.

The following was

THE BOSTER

of this intrigue in the order of persons intercepted by it:

1. De Gollyer & McClelland send G. B. Chittenden as their agent to Washington to get a

yer for \$7,500, the highest bid made for the route.

On route No. 8,619 a bid for \$1,900 was accepted, but a contract was executed with Sawyer for \$7,000, the highest bid made for the route.

On route No. 8,620 a bid for \$1,100 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$9,000, although he was not a bidder for the route, and the sum was greater than was named in any responsible bid.

On route No. 8,668 a bid for \$2,300 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer for \$9,000, although he was not a bidder for the route, and the sum was greater than was named in any responsible bid.

On route No. 8,668 a bid for \$2,300 was accepted, but a contract was made with Sawyer.

for \$10,000, which was the highest bid made for the route.

No discrimination against Brother Sawyer.

On route No. 7,508, a bid for \$4,000 was

a man who could reach the Board of Public Works underneath.

3. Paire produces a loitering New Yorker, named Kirtland, as the man to reach Vice President Shepherd underground, and with him a political preacher and ex-foreign Consul, named Brown, as a man to be useful with Gov. Cooke.

4. Kirtland, a fellow volunteer army officer in the War and cordinal street-acquaintance of Col. W. G. Moore, confidential bookkeeper of A. B. Shepherd, tampers with Moore Masonically.

Here, almost at Shepherd's feet, the system of bribery contrived at Chicago stood still, and behind, through the links by reverse,

Here, almost at Shepherd's feet, the system of bribery contrived at Chicago stood still, and behind, through the links by reverse.

A RETURN SISTEM
of swindling began. The contractors had moved the lobbyists forward, up to the very parapet wall of an innocent man's character, and for nearly two years he oever knew that the mines were opened beneath his feet. The lobbyists were now to countermarch up to the posites of DeGollyer & McCleilland, steal the bribery-fund and decamp, leaving the contractors bankrupt and driving Col. Moore out of the confidence and the business firm of Mr. Shepherd. The following were the movements in reverse:

5. Kirtland secures \$72,000 in notes of hand of DeGollyer & McCleilland from their lobby-ist, Chittenden, which the latter presumed were to become the property of Kirtland, Moore, and, perbase, Shepherd.

6. Kirtland, aware that delay will breed dangers, seeks at once to discount the notes, bit meets with indifferent success, until he finds McCleilland's banker, Irs Holmes, at Chicago, who proceeds to take Kirtland to his house and entertain him, and finally gets the bulk of the notes at a clean shave of 50 per cent, inclusive of some common place Chicago real estate. He afterwards sells him two horses and a carriage for \$5,000. The poor devil does not reach his home at Greenbush, near Albany, with above \$20,000 out of the \$72,000. This was eighteen months ago, and with expensive living, more horses, and \$10,000, of which Parson Brown swindled him, he had not enough money last week to obey the Sergeant-at-Arms' summons.

Let us now return to Chittenden, who is all the time supposing that Kirtland discounted these notes in behalf of Moore et al. He pays the attorneys first employed the remainder of the mysterious \$97,000, which has been the subject of cavil all over the land, and for himself receives an interest with De Gollyer & McCleiland, which has presumedly yielded him about \$13,000 up to the present time. He thinks that everything at the Washington end is lovely, and so do D

were constantly pinched.

GOV. SHEPHERD'S STATEMENT.

I have omitted to say that the contract was really obtained in this way, which I derive from GoV. Shepherd's own lips:

"The Chicago contractors sent Chittenden here, and he hired Parsons to get him a contract out of Henry D. Cooks. Parsons was then Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States. He pestered Cooks for months to give them a large contract outright. As executive officer I managed all paving business, and when Cooke, importuned to despair, turned Parsons over to me, I told him to clear out. Then, it seems, Parsons hit upon the idea of retaining Garfield, to whose position in Congress and the country we were obliged to award a more respectful hearing. It was Garfield's argument and request, and nothing else, which made Chittenden successful in Washington. I never knew that Garfield received a fee until within these few weeks."

weeks."

But Chittenden believed that the money Kistland diddled him out of was the conceased magnet to draw a contract. McClelland, supposing that the honor of people in high authority at Washington was compromised, paid little personal and conscientious attention to his work. Kirtland, who had been gobbled up two-thirds of the way by Ira Holmes, dropped in on his friend Moore and said that he hadn't realized much, but appreciated his good offices, and forced upon him a memoradum agreement that he would in due time divide with him.

COL. W. G. MOORE.

COL. W. G. MOORE.

That agreement, the due bill of a vagrant and a shyster, never meant to be honored, never honored, indeed destroyed in a few weeks by its recipient, was the devil's warrant served on Col. Moore. And yet, at this moment, the population around him regard Moore with a confidence strengthened by sympathy. He was the victim of an idle acquaintance and of an every-day sale of good character in this Capital by such mere

bumming acquaintances.

What, now, did Moore do for his old army friend, Kirtland? He said to his schoolmate and

friend, Kirtland? He said to his schoolmate and employer:

"Aleck, are you going to award a contract to DeGolyer & McClelland? If you do, it would benefit a friend of mine."

"I don't know anything about it, Billy. They will have to put in their application like all the rest.—lay it before the Board."

Once more, after some days or weeks, Moore ventured to touch the subject, and received the same answer. This was the extent of his intercession and influence. But he was too good-natured, or too weak, to deny to Kirtland that he had made any effort in his behalf, and perhaps he may have said to himself:

"Here is a fellow who has the vast sum of \$72,000, picked up in a few weeks of lobbying, while I, who was the confidential Secretary of a President of the United States, am a clerk for a plumbing house. Do I deal justly with my family if I refuse to consent that he may give me a part?"

Look at these men in their order reversely.

with this properties of the very correct and properties of the start of the with the with the start of the world he would have told anybody in the world he did not give it up to the parties that he promised, or else he never made any such promise; I do not believe a dollar of it ever went to anybody else; there may have been some piedge somewhere else possibly, but I do not believe he ever gave a dollar up; I think he took and gobbled the whole thing. Chittenden, the next link above, is a very large, stoical, adipose, and bland man of 40 or 45, well adapted to conduct operations of this kind. He was swindled by the apparently logical coincidence of Kirtland's work with the effect produced by Garfield's speech. Balleving that dishonest means were more direct than direct means, he watched the devious train that the lonbyist proposed to be laying, instead of the spark of true influence which carfield exerted. It would have cost DeGolyer & McClelland just \$5,000,—perhaps only \$1,000,—to have employed a lawyer like Garfield at the outset. Instead of that, they gave their credit for \$97,000, and every mortal soul in the whole job was injured by it.

DEVELOYMENTS.

every mortal soul in the whole job was injured by it.

DEVELOPMENTS.

Let us go on with the story. Mr. Shepherd used to ride every day over the new streets in his buggy, personally inspecting the work. He soon found reason to distike the character of the work performed by the Chicago men. They had a contract amounting in gross to above \$600,000, and they were doing it like a lot of alouches. He battered away at them, delayed to give them new work to do, and while they were made to do over much already done, at their own expense, their receipts stopped in Washington, while the Kirtland notes, now the property of Chicago bankers, were remorselessly pressed for payment. Something was wrong.

They repaired to James R. Doolittle and retained him to write to Gov. Cooke, hinting of the secret agreement and bribbry-fund, and demanding that the Board fulfill its promise or be exposed. Cooke knew of no secret agreement, and wrote back that the Board solicited investigation,

"My Lord!" thought Chittonden, "what a trescherous, sancy set!"

Chittenden then wrote to Shepherd, saying

ARKANSAS.

Warlike Preparations Still Going On.

The Rival Governors Send Telegrams to the Attorney-General.

Baxter Refuses to Accept the Compromise Suggested.

He Will Accept the Decision of the Legislature, Which Meets To-Day. Brooks Is Willing to Accept the

Compromise.

The Situation in Little Rock.

THE STEAMER HALLIE SUNK. LITTLE BOOK, Ark., May 10.—As announced in last night's dispatches, Col. Bose, commanding the United States troops, directed the State-House party to turn over the steamer Hallie to the owners. This order was to have been the owners. This order was to have been executed by 7 o'clock this morning. Prior to that time Col. John Brooker, with a squad of State-House troops, went on board the steamer and scuttled her. She was sunk to the hurricane deck in about fifteen feet of water, but everything of value was taken off her before she was

Gen. King White arrived from Pine Bluffs today with 200 cavalry to reinforce Baxter. He
has an equal number of infantry on a boat which
is expected this evening. Baxter was also reinforced by a company from Hempstead and
another from Lone Oak County. The Baxterites
have planted a 24-pounder on the river bank in
the rear of Elm street, between Markham and Scott, commanding a good
view of the State-House. The StateHouse party have a six-pounder pointing
toward the big gun. Everything has been rather quiet to-day in the Baxter camp. The lines
have been more strictly drawn than herectofore.
Very few persons are permitted to pass in or out
of the lines.

BAXTER WILL NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENT.

f the lines.

BAYTRA WILL NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENT.

GOV. Baxter refuses to accede to the propositions submitted by the Attorney General of the
nited States for a settlement of the pending
ifficulty, giving the following reasons for such
stress.

difficulty, giving the following reasons for such refusal:

That he submitted substantially the same propositions to Brooks some time ago and they were indignantly rejected, Brooks announcing that he would have nothing to do with the Legislature; that they had no jurisdiction, and that he would not recognize them, or anything they might do.

Baxter alleges that there is a quorum of the Legislature now here assembled under his call with the President's assurance of protection, and that they will meet to-morrow and determine the question. He will recommend the call of a Constitutional Convention with a view to resubmitting the whole question to a vote of the people.

people.

BEOOKS ALSO FROBERLY DECLINES.

Mr. Brooks has not signified what he will do, but from the position heretofore taken by him, he too will refuse to accede to the Attorney-General's proposed settlement.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Quite a number of Sendaors and Representatives are now here—enough, it is stated, to make a quorum to-morrow. They were in caucous this evening, preparing a dispatch to the President on the situation of affairs.

LEGISLATORS ADDRESS THE PRESIDENT.

LATTLE ROCK, May 10.—The following dispatch was forwarded to President Grant this evening:

LITTLE BOCK, ARL, May 10, 1874.

To the President of the Light States.

To the President of the United States, Washington

D. C:
We, the undersigned members of the Legislature of
this State, have come here to meet under the call of
Gov. Baxter to-morrow, and we wish to meet and
settle the troubles now existing here, as the country
requires, and we respectfully ask protection of the
General Government while we meet and deliberate.
We hold the matter should not be postp oned, and all
that we can do to have a fair and honorable adjustment shall be done, but unless we are protected that we can do to have a fair and honorable adjustment shall be done, but unless we are protected there may be bloodeded here in a very short time, and the consequences no one can tell. We are well eating the St. Croix and Superior land grant, and gave a bond of \$200,000, with six sureties, justifying the understand be selver and suppression of the train on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, necessarily delaying the members of the Legislature from the northwestern portion of the State.

Signed by Senators Scott, Follard, Jones, and others, and twenty-one Representatives.

BAXTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The following telegrams were received here to-night in response to dispatches sent to Arkansas conveying a plan of adjustment for pending troubles there:

Little Rock, Ark. May 2.

tured, or too weak, to deny to Kirtland that he had made any effort in his behalf, and perhaps he may have said to himself:

"Here is a fellow who has the vast sum of \$72,000, picked up in a few weeks of lobbying, while I, who was the confidential Secretary of a President of the United States, am a clerk for a plumbing house. Do I deal justly with my family if I refuse to consent that he may give me a part?"

Look at these men in their order reversely. Moore is a gentleman by temperament, bred here in Washington, and of that affable manner which the climate and society give one. He is a literary man in tastes, and of remarkable business talents, managing the details of an estableath is highly designed for no material pursuit but hanging on the verge of society and "operations" by the wits. Ira Holmes says of him:

While I had interview after interview with this man, and was on very friendly terms with him,—he stopped at my house, and I treated him elegantly,—and I have elem him when he has had a glass too much, and I am antisfied that if he would have told anybody in the world he would have told me, yet I never received the slightest intimation where this money went to, or but what it all belonged to him; and I judge that either he did not give it up to the parties that he promised, or else he never made any such promise; I do not believe a dollar of it ever went to anybody.

But I met he tremble in Arkansas, is reverted in the tremble in the tremble and the tremble in the tremble in the capitalture has been a silter and fovernor or I am not Governor. The Legislature has been alled to getter for the lith of the month; the members are rapidly assembling, and mearly a quorum is present now, with the belief that they will receive the protection of the month; the members are rapidly assembling, and mearly a quorum is present now, with the legislature has been a fine of the Legislature has been in their deliberations. I could not lawfully disperse of the month; the members are rapidly assembling, and early a quorum

proposed.

(Signed)

ELMAH BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas,
BROKE' DISFATOR.

BRAING CROSSISC, Ark, May 10.

Attorney-General Williams, Wassington:
Your dispatch submitting the proposition to submit the question of who was duly elected Governor, and to retrain from war-like demonstrations until the contest is finally settled by the Legislature or the National Government, as proposed in your dispatch, is accepted.

Mychine to the Governor.

Government, as proposed in your dispatch, is accepted.

My claim to the Governorship has already been adjudged in the Circuit Court, in a proceeding where the main question at issue was who was Governor of Arkansas; notwithstanding, I feel so confident of my election, and the justness of my claim, that I am willing to submit the question to the tribanal you have named, and peaceably abide the determination, at all times assenting that the only tribunal that can or has the right to construct the constitution is the Suprems Court of the State, which, in its late decision in the case of Brooks against Page, determined that the Circuit Court had both the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate my right to the office.

[Signed]

JOSETS BROOM.

These dispatches will be submitted to the President by the Attorney General.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Excesses Committed by Striking Minera.

Columns, O., May 10.—A party of prominent coal operators having mines in the Hocking and Straitsville region, went to Chillicothe to-day to request Gov. Allen to order one or more military companies to Straitsville to preserve the peace, the striking miners having prevented non-union men from working. Messrs. Brooks and Longstreet stated to a reporter to-day, that up to Triday night they had sixty non-union miners, who had been at work but yesterday, although willing and anxious to go to work, they refused to go to the mines through fear of the strikers.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribuna,
MILWAUMER, May 10.—A warrant is in the
hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of Gen.

NUMBER 261. Hinks for resisting the officers of the under circumstances already telegraphed; to be executed in the morning. Gen. Hink telegraphed to Washington for instructions, holds that the civil authorities must apply a Commander and file an affidavit showing is fense charged, and if good cause is show offenders will be given up to the authoritis trial, but the Sheriff cannot come in with a rant and take immates of the Soldiers' Hom of the protection of the military without ing cause.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

Orre or Mexico, May 1.—United States Minister Poster, Mrs. Foster, and Secretary Bliss recently ascended the volcano of Popocatopetl, Foster and Bliss almost reaching the crustre, Mrs. Foster reached the cross, several hundref feet above the region of perpetual snow and 14,000 feet shows the mea, the highest point ever reached by a lady.

SPAIN.

Madard, May 10.—The question of the reorganization of the Government is the absorbing topic at Madrid at present. Marshal Sorrans says he will form a better Cabinet than the existing one, but he has deterred the consideration of the subject until his health, which is improving, is completely restored.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Bayonne says that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation aunouncing that he will offer strenuous resistance to the Republican army in the Biscay provinces.

PARIS, May 10.—The late severe frosts had done considerable damage to the vines through out the country. It is estimated that the grap grop for the present year will not be above had an average one.

A Chertoni France.

Special Dispatch to The Cheego Tribens,
DETROIT, Minn., May 10.—A month as
man calling himself Father Rogers, of Clour
Ireland, came here with letters from the Bi
of that Diocesa, and Bishop Borgess conset
to his canvassing the diocese for funds to
a, church at Clougher. Rogers raised at
\$1,000, when Borgess had reason to believe
an impostor and called him to account. Bo
agreed if allowed to go for the money, to re
with it by Saturday night; but he did not,
his whereabouts is not known.

RELIGIOUS.

The Roman Catholic Pilgrimage-Parting Ceremonies in Fert Wayne, Ind.

Fig. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Fr. Wayne, Ind., May 10.—Bishop Dweeger, of the Ft. Wayne Diocese, with a number of Roman Catholic cleryymen, leave at 11 o'clock to-night for New York City, whence they sail for Europe on the 16th inst. To-day all the Catholic societies in the city paraded the streets, accompanied by three bands of music, in hones of the event. Pontifical nigh mass was celebrated at the Cathodral in presence of an immense assemblage. The Bishop blessed the new banner at St. Paul's Church, and delivered a tombing farewell address. The clerical party will visit Lourdes, France, and the shrines of the Apoetles. During the Bishop's absence, the Rev. Edward Koenig, of this city, acts as administrator of the Diocese.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Yorkwills, Ill., May IO.—H. Kugler, a and respected farmer, who lived near Mill in this county, hung, himself by the neck post of his bed, with his suspenders, you had been almost religious with the rities for a long time; and had to be wash dressed by the family. Mrs. Kugler left yesterday quite early, and left the dang assist her father. When the young lady wher father's bed, she found him could in She at once summoned medical sid, but too late. Coroner Littlewood held an iduring the day, and a verdict was rendered ordance with the facts given above.

MALTER P. DEAN,

\$25, \$10, and \$13 \$25, \$12.50, and \$15 \$35, \$12.50, and \$50 ing Overcouts for \$20, \$25, and \$30

erth \$10. rein \$15. rein \$20. orth \$20. Sets of Ourls, Hair Puffs, Pris-ts, etc. chase Hair Goods can save ONB

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Call for an Illinois Independent State Convention,

To Nominate Candidates for State Officers.

The Convention to Be Held at Springfield on the 10th Prox.

"The Real Issue Involved in the Farmers' Movement."

An Address Delivered by Mr. Charles W. Greene, Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress.

ILLINOIS INDEPENDENT STATE CON-

armers' Association, the undersigned, the mem-rs of the Advisory Board, do hereby invite the ers, mechanics, and other laboring men, as

er citizens of such county in sympathy with opinions expressed in this call; and such Convention is requested to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and take such other ac-tion as may be necessary to perfect their organ-

In each county where a County Farmers' As-ociation does not exist, the Vice-President of

county, to call Conventions like purposes as aforesaid.	in like manner
. Counties will be entitled t	
the State Convention, as foll	OWS: Population, Delega 1870.
Adams	1870.
Adams. Alexander. Bond	56,86.2 10,564 18,162
Doome	13,942
Burean.	12,205 32,415
Carrou	6,562 16,705
Champaign	11,682 32,737
Christian	32,737 20,363 18,719 15,675
Clinton	15,975 16,385
Cook	26,285 349,966
Cook. Crawford. Cumberland.	131,889
De Kalb	12,2: \$ 23,365 14,768
Douglas	13,454
Edgar	16,685 21,450
Edwards	7,565 15,653
Fayette	19.638
Franklin	9,103 12,652 38,291
Gallatin	11,134 20,277
Greene	20,277 14,988 IB,014
Hancook.	35,985
Hardin	6,113 12,582
	35,506
Iroquois Ja kson Jas, sr Jefferson	19,634 11,234 17,864 15.054
Jefferson	17,864
Jersey. Jo Daviess	15,054 27,820
Kane	27,820 11,248 39,091 24,352 12,309
Kendall	24,352 12,399
EnoxLake	29,522
La Salle,	60,792 12,533
Lee	ar o At A
Logan	81,471 23,653
Macoupin	26,481 32,726 45,131
Madisoff	20,622
Marshall	16,956
Market	9,5s1 26,509
McHeary	23,762
McLean	53,988 11,735 18,769
Monroe	18,769 12,982 -25,834
Morgan.	-25,33.4 28,463
Dgle	10,385
Perry.	47,540 13,723
Piatt.	10,953 80,768
Polar M	11,487 8,752 6,280
Putnam	6,280
Richland	20,859 12,803
Saline	29,783 12,714 46 352
Bohnyler	46 352 17,412
Bhelby	10,509 25,470
St. Clair.	10,751 51,068
Tagewoll.	90,608 27,903
Vermilion	16,518
Walash	8,841
Washington	17,598
White	17,846
Will.	27,868 43,018
Williamson	17,999 29,301
Wyodford	18,966
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE PERSON NAME

The following address was delivered by Mr. Charles W. Greene, Secretary of the National

United States have been agitated as never be-fore. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and all the way across the Continent, we hear of a strange commotion, involving all of the all the way across the Continent, we hear of a strange commotion, involving all of the hum-bler classes, and commanding the attention of those in the higher walks of life,—as we have become accustomed to rank the professionals and the favored ones of wealth. The word has

THE PEOPLE MUST ORGANIZE, and the command has been seceded to without question as to its origin. It would indeed be difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine how, when, or where this idea possessed the people, so that they were already, as by one accord, to join hands and hearts, to touch shoulder to the context. evidenced by the spontaneous response to the first calls made for general conventions. These conventions were called in the South, in the West, in the East, and in the heart of the counerefor, is a matter of so little moment that it has hardly become matter of record, It would be difficult to establish precedence in this regard for any locality or for any individual. Nor is it necessary to do so. The movement is an advancing one. The past is left behind, and is it necessary to do so. The movement is an advancing one. The past is left behind, and every eye and every thought is cast ahead,—to accomplish what? I have said for the advancement of the general welfare. The term is a vague one, but it probably conveys as definite an idea as it is possible to express now. The work to be done has not yet been clearly defined. We say it is to overthrow monopoly. But we find the people as fully astir where monopolies have not become oppressive as where they have. We say its mission is educational, and again that it will primote sociability and fraternal feeling. Does it not rather receive its impetus from the gradual, previous cultivation of the popular intellect and heart? Again, it is assigned the ignoble task of cheapening sugar and plows, and of "lengthening" the prices of corn and potatoes; but, in the first stages of development, this business partakes strongly of the monopoly flavor. Not with standing this confusion the work of organization goes steadily on. It is not the farmers alone which are zealously gathering in the workers, but the mechanics and artisens and laborers are enrolling themselves for the conset. The questions are now pressing for answer, what is to be done? Where are our antagonists?

WE ARE HERE A MILLION STEONO, ready and waiting; what great work are we expected to perform? The time has arrived when the answer must be given. Where the movement first started we already see manifestations of impatience. Much money and more time has been devoted to the work of organizing, and the results are not sufficiently apparent to satisfy the lukewarm and doubting ones. While I may not present to you any definite plans for future action, it will certainly not be amiss if I review some of the causes which have contributed to the present conditions. Perchance such a review will suggest to your minds the practical answer to the questions so anxionsly propounded.

I repeat to give it greater emphasis, that it

eat, to give it greater emphasis, that it fely be said that the opposition to monop-its present contracted sense, was an after-it, and that it had no part as a definite a fir promoting the arrier action. In-

trol of the successful corporations, and from that moment they became aggressive, seeking personal advancement regardless of the public good.

Not content with what had been given, they greedily asked for more, and could afford to offer inducements which secured almost to the full extent of the asking. To secure the favor of the official representatives of the people toward any new enterprise was equivalent, and is yet in many localities, to obtaining to the full limit of their demands. It was only natural that they should so extend those limits that an amount was provided sufficient to secure the favor which was so potent. Such offices, under these circumstances, were a tempting prize. It mattered little what the ordinary salary and emoluments of the office might be. By proper management it was possible to make the perquisites the chief inducement.

which, under the ordinary rules of etiquette, would be unbecoming to gentlemen, gradually grew into general favor, and has become now almost inseparable to the political system. Party management has been constrained to recognize it and to conform to its ruquirements. In fact, it is now the chief element in party organization and the people have become accustomed to rate the offices in importance, not according to the stipulated salaries, but to the amount which may may be realized by "good management" or from the opportunities for honorable stealing. Since 1860, and especially during the years of the rebellion, the opportunities for plunder and the forsed forbearance of the people in the presence of threatened disaster contributed to and hasteced the demoralization which had previously commenced.

threatened disaster contributed to and hastened the demoralization which had previously commenced.

I have glanced thus hastily at the remote causes which have led to the present lamentable condition of our political system. A virulent poison has permeatedlevery artery and vein, and the life of the nation is in imminent danger. It is this diseased condition of the body politic which has compelled the attention of the people. It is this which accounts for the wide-spread, universal interest which has inaugurated and pressed forward the farmer's movement. Its damning effects are everywhere apparent. Wherever legislative bodies assemble, at the national, State, or county capitals, we hear the charges made of official corruption. So long as the beneficiaries of the stealings—I can use no more appropriate word—agree among themselves, there is nothing said; but, as runs the old saw, "when thieves fall out," etc. Recently the theves have been falling out so constantly, and their charges and counter-charges are so thoroughly circulated by the press, that the people have become alarmed, as well they may. Any one who will give the subject careful thought must admit the truth of every position I have thus far advanced.

If this be so, is it not evident that any REFORM MEASURES

to be effective must be directed to correcting the primary sources of the evil. There must be a radically thorough change of policy, in regard to joint undertakings between the public, as represented in legislative bodies and private corporations. If the rule be made absolute, admitting no exceptions, that no subsidy shall be granted by National, State, County, or Municipal authority, in money, land, or special privileges, a starting point will certainly be gained. It needs no further de nonstration that building lines of railway through agricultural or mining districts will pay the investors, even through an undeveloped country, if there be reasonable intelligence in the management, a handsome profit upon the actual money required for construction

look well to economy in the expenditure of their subscriptions.

I have used railway building as a familiar illustration of the system under which all of the public enterprises have been conducted. But it runs through all our public service, In the erection of public buildings it has been sought to spend as much money as possible in a structure of given size. The building material on the spot, which serves every necessity of private enterprise, is not good enough, and a substitute must be transported from New England to New Orleans and the Western cities.

THE PAY OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORERS

the company of the control of the co

must take hold of it in earnest and with determination to win. To secure communication between the local botiles we must have County, State, and National Associations subordinate each to the other, with the local organization at the head of all. Mark this arrangement carefully. I place the individual, as an independent, responsible member of the local society, in the first and highest place of all. The delegates who constitute the county, State, and national organizations are but the representatives of the local constituencies. This is the true order of our republican system of government, and its gradual reversion, to which the people have consented by silent submission, has facilitated the schemings of the professional political cormorants.

the schemings of the professional political cormorants.

NDIVIDUAL ACTION.

Formulating my propositions, they are as follows: Intelligent, individual action is the first desideratum. Such action can only be intelligent after the fallest and most thorough discussion. The discussion of all questions should be public, so that there may be no misinterpretation of the resultant action. To render individual action effective requires general and uniform organization by township, county, State and nation, having superiority, one with the other, in the order here given. You, in this county, have commenced the work so far as local organization is concerned. You have, in a remarkable degree, held vourself aloef from entangling alliance with secret associations. You are now prepared for the next step forward, and it should be at once, by effecting a State organization. You have, as I understand, been wating for somebody to take the initiative. Others, too, are waiting, but waiting accomplishes nothing. It is quite competent for you to lead off in a call to the associations of the State to meet in General convention. Indeed, it is within the province of any one of you to do so. If the people are ready to respond, they will give beed to the call, and it matters not whose name, or whether any name, is attached. The promulgation of the recent call for a State Convention, of which so much has been said, and written pro and convery distinctly answered a question, which I have often been asked, how we should be able to call county and State Conventions without party machinery? The only objection was the very serious one that the names of those who decided upon making it were not appended to it upon its first appearance. As it has, however, transpired that they were respectable citizens, whose names were withheld only through limidity, and as they came promptly forward to acknowledge and explain their action, it has partly atoned the mistake. It is now evident that all was made and is meeting response. That is quite sufficient.

the successive steps were taken quite rapidly. Probably there never was seen in this or any country anything approaching the rapidity with which the people of that State enrolled themselves and I think I may say that no people ever made such rapid progress in learning of their duty as citizens and in comprehending the unnecessarily and unnaturally complex questions of political economy and commercial usage. They have been peculiarly favored in having such men as S. M. Smith and W. Of Flagg to devote their entire time to the presentation and discussion of these questions in all parts of the State. I do not speak approvingly of all they have said. They are mortals like the rest of us, and are liable to make mistakes. That they have made them they would be free to admit themselves. That they have been actuated by proper motives, I have no doubt. My acquaintance with them enables me to say this confidently. The merit of their work is not, however, to be construed as personal. What they and others have said at the open meetings of the people, whether prudent or otherwise, has attracted attention. It has set the people to thinking, and that is the greet point gained, if we can get the people to reading and thinking, the rest is of easy accomplishment. They need no leaders when they are prepared to lead themselves.

And here I have a word to say

been often asked for my opinion in reference to this subject of organization.

In conclusion, I would appeal to all of you, as good citizens, as honest, intelligent men, to join in the great and important work before us. Useful it is accomplished we shall have a babel of enfusion, injuriously affecting our prosperity as individuals and as a nation. Our finances now are only disturbed by the state of uncertainty at present existing. Capital, which is sensitive, and yet which always desires employment if it is assuredly sate, is being boarded in the East and in Europe where the surplus has accumulated. While portions of it may have been the result of questionable transactions, by far the larger share is the accumulation from legitimate business and personal enterprise. No one here would justify the taking forcible possession.

Let us, now that the work is so well commenced, press it vicorously forward to the end. When the people comprehend and accept their responsibilities; when they have learned that good government is a prerequisite fo national and individual prosperity; when they shall understand that the filling of the county and municipal offices involves a greater responsibility than the election of a President or Congressman, as affording protection against corruption, then may we rest secure in the perpetuity of republican government; then shall we enjoy a freedom never yet experienced; then will prosperity abound in all of the land. We shall have more money and better money. Official corruption, monopoly oppressions, riag combinations and demagoguery will be known only as of the past. The people of our whole country may dwell together in unity and harmony. Sectional bickerings will give place to common sense concessions, and the people of the United States, representing every nationality under the sun, will press onward and upward to a more complete development of progressive American civilization.

To the friends of the University of Michigan:
In view of the recent suspension of a large number of gentlemen from the Sophomore and Freshmen classes by the Faculty of the Univerrity, a meeting of the Senior and Junior classes was called to-day. Feeling that an adequate statement of the matter has failed to appear in the press, and that such a statement is due alike to the friends of the University and to the un-

to prepare a circular in behalf of the upper classes.

We understand that away from the University there is prevalent a very strong feeling against what is termed "hazing." But we are of the opinion that such sentiment is generated through an igoerance of the real nature of the custom. As practiced in the University of Michigan, hazing is simply an athletic contest between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, and like other athletic sports, is participated in with the bost or autual good feeling. Only hazers are hazed. A principle of hazing here is, that those who refrain from it are not molested. We deem it unjust to associate hazing here with traditions of English and Eastern dormitory-colleges, and with customs which are understood to have prevailed at the United States Naval and Military Academics.

The hazing for which the first six men were suspended did not occur during college hours or upon the University premises, and consequently we consider it as not within the jurisdiction of the Faculty. In support of the opinion we

suspended did not occur during college hours or noon the University premises, and consequently we consider it as not within the jurisdiction of the Faculty. In support of the opinion we quote from the calendar: "Students are temporary residents of the city, and, like all other residents, are amenable to the laws. Whenever guilty of disorder or crime, they are liable to arrest." Hazing has frequently occurred under the direct observation of the city officers without remonstrance from them. The practice, then, has not been regarded by the civil authorities as a breach of the peace; nor is it in violation of any published University law.

We heartly indorse the seutiment of the Faculty, that "The University can better afford to be without students than without government, order, and reoutation." But, if unfounded report has gone abroad to the injury of the University, is not the remedy to be sought in its correction, rather than in the abridgement of those liberties, which the most right-minded of us are confident we have exercised thus far without in-

confident we have exercised thus far without in-fringing at all upon the good order of the Uni-versity or the rights of any of its officers or stu-dents?

On April 25 six men were suspended for haz-ing. This was the first time it was made the subject of college discipline. Immediately the following statements, signed by 110 of the sus-pended gentlemen's classmates, were handed to the University Steward for presentation to the Faculty:

following statements, signed by 110 of the suppended gentlements classmates, were handed to the University Steward for presentation to the Faculty:

[SOPHOMORE PAPER.]

To the Piccelly of the University of Michigans:
WHERDAR., Some of our classmates have recently been suspended from the University for the offense of hazing; and
WHERDAR, Some of our classmates have recently been suspended from the University for the offense of hazing; and
WHERDAR, The undersigned desire that justice shall be done to all:
THERSHEAR PAPER.]

To the Paculty of the University to the fact that we also have been engaged in hazing.

[PRISHMAN PAPER.]

To the Paculty of Michigan University:
GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, members of the Freshman class, wish respectfully to inform you that, in the affair for which three of our number law been suspended, we are equally implicated with them; and protest against the injustice of suspending three of us only.

The Faculty did not take official action upon these petitions for a week, but gave it to be understood that they desired them to be withdrawn. Provious to the meeting of the Faculty, averal names were withdrawn. At this session, eighty-one whose signatures still remained were suppended for the remainder of the scademic year. Those who at first confessed themselves participants with the eighty-one, but, in the meantime, had withdrawn their intense, were not suspended. What other inference can we draw from this action than that the suspensions were not so much for complicity in hazing as for presenting the papers a bove quoted? Can they be considered disrespectful or as interfering improperly with the college government. Gentlemen of the Faculty were assured that such was not the spirit of the signers.

Daring the excitement attending the first announcement of the suspension, the two classes made certain ungentlemany demonstrations, but full and ample apologies for them had been made and accepted. This certainly evinces a manliness and courtesy on the part of the classes; entirely at vari

Singular Accident.

The Poughkeepsis Ragic says that a few days ago a lad at Fort Montgomery, attempting to gain access to an ice-house, climbed she elevator, and crept in through a sliding. He stepped on what he supposed to be a platform, which gave way, and he was precipitated to the layer of ice below, a distance of thirty-six feet, where he lay unconcious for nearly forty-eight hours. When his senses came to him he found that both feet were frozen, but no bones were broken. Nearly dead, he dragged himself along over the ice to the side of the house, where, with a piece of board, he rapped against the siding till assistance arrived, and he was rescued. It is feared that one of his feet will have to be amputated.

Potrarch.

The tomb of Petrarch was opened on the 8th of December lass, by a committee appointed by the Bovolenta Academy. The bones of the poet, instead of being collected in a wooden or metal box, were marely spread on a common board; they were damp, partly mondly, and of amber color. The size of the bones show that Petrarch was of middle stature. A statement has been drawn up and signed by the delegates, and then deposited in a scaled bottle in the tomb, which has been closed again.

after four or five days' argument, the case was referred again with instructions. Mr. Bishop, the Master, with several other parties,

keeping boarders. It is probable that the matter will be amicably adjusted, and naver brought to trial.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Cochrame, McLesn & Co., of New York, filed a petition against Caldwell Ladd and J. B. Talcott, partners under the mante of Ladd & Talcott. Petitioners claim a note of \$419.47 which is overdue and unpaid. It is charged that the firm is insolvent, and that Talcott in November last transferred \$20,000 of property to G. M. Evarts, and Evarts transfered the same to Ellen Talcott. A rule to show same and injunction against Mrs. Talcott were issued.

SUPPLIED OF THE BREEF.

Eli Kinney, Philander C. Kinney, Francis M. Hulbard, and W. R. Lowe began a suit against Francis A. Riddle for \$10,000.

S. Zeimer and Fredstein began a suit against M. B. Ewing, W. F. Mayhon, and J. J. Mayhon for \$1,600.

William Thompson sued the Mechanica Savings Bank for \$1,000.

John Frich sued William Miller for \$20,000.

John Frich sued William Miller for \$20,000.

William A. King began a suit or \$5,000 against J. Leger.

Charles W. Pool began a suit against Edwin O.

J. Legar.

Charles W. Pool began a suit against Edwin O. Gale and Wilham F. Blocks, claiming \$10,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—27 to 40.

JUDGE BOOKES—329 to 352.

JUDGE BOOKES—170 to 190.

JUDGE TREE—2,767, 1,498, 317, 101, and others.

JUDGE TREE—2,767, 1,496, 317, 102, and others.

JUDGE GARY—100 to 124, except 162, 103, 106, 108, 112, 113, 115, 118.

JUDGE JAMESON—154, 156, 164 to 166, 168 to 178.

JUDGE MCRORERS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGE MCRORERS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGE GARY—Trederick Gebhard et al., v. John Maerz, 31,261,25.—Ell Montgomery fet al. v. Benjamin Dilworth, 37.50.—Hram Wilson V. George Clark and Charles P. Silva, \$565,53.—J. W. Fox v. J. B. Dean; second of judgement of 4024 to restored.—John L. Lidman v. Gerrett V. Orton, 51,798,50.

JUDGE MCRORERS—Peter Marr v. City of Chicago, verdict \$2,000, and motion for new trial by the plaintiff.

Othour Cours—Judge Rogers—Charles A. Street et al. v. William Lange, \$276,35.

JUDGE BOOKS—Hilliy Sherwood v. James Warwick, \$20.

JUDGE TREE—James J. Walworth et al. v. George

COLLEGE-ROWING.

The Rev. Father

Dr. Ryder Ber

The Rev. Mr.

These preliminary hought of the text,—
light of the world. I should lighten ever live after His grane mission to come like a the outspread family group of thinkers has a whole race, with he eft out.

You may perceive hou between such brought a philosophs he Son of God to the plly without knowing leaches, fin Athems nighty throng of ea hour religion. It is all must seek and leawas, therefore, pecul man in the world. Apon every face, at heart.

But I have just cal fact that it is not postamily to combine in or in the development it may delight the know something of there is no power the the whole population attention to the profit can. The whole had be studied in coming, therefore the highest demands is amounced in the chant may fully more than the product of the point of the chant may fully more than the studies amounced in the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully more than the studies of the chant may fully men the control men the control

SE-CLEANING.

ends, mold and mildew creek hiding-places, and cast a blight day.

ens cackle in astonishment, and mildew hid from the scene.

The hiding places, and cast a blight day.

ens cackle in astonishment, and mildewing hid from the scene.

The hiding results and the scene hide in bristling revally. More these spirits in a noisome apherathese creak away their lives, can the scene hide women who mazons with frow y hair and count like the women who mazons with frow y hair and corners, and derough the house, and corners, and derough day to conquer. Husbands and corners, and derough day hide is conserved, and briny team in case. Everything drips and women day. The shrouded "Clean house? canaal nous."

of Egypt were many, but it was ar: "Clean house!" "Call thy sond clean-house!" "Call thy lob were grisvous, but it is not was driven forth like a dog with dlam was raised within his deors. It was not so soiled paints and the rumors of soiled paints and the rumors of soiled paints and the light never reach me more.

Swing Charles

stocratic Gambler.

'says a London correspondent, of a terrible scandal are in evaluated as a secondary of a terrible scandal are in evaluated by marriage with a connected by marriage and a simple of the Arlington and a chiracted attention, and he connected attention, and he connected attention, and he control of the arriage and with him were satisfied at of-hand he was enabled and to deal himself or partner, or art. His winnings amounted to was discovered. He was then members of the two clubs I informed that, if he did not secondingly retired, but whether than I am unable to say."

he Letter H.

amusing petition is addressed
of England:
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Water City.

Stunet, Borney, has been called have risibed it "a water city, built on piles driven into the coff the main stream or chartide is out the mud is left bare to fit the town. The river call town will be town, low tide an unpleasant oder posed mud, no unwiplesome inced. On the contrary, the lay healthy one. Fever is an

THE PULPIT.

In first on the "Dollars of Theories" and the property of the pro

exhaustless indulgence, and, to do this effectually. Revelation came into our households, dwelt at our hearthsides, studied the tender relations of parent and child, and then said: "God is your Father." When it became necessary to give us some idea of God's love, and the excess of its tenderness; so, passing by all other forms of love, all other modes of friendship, all other depths of fondness, Revelation pointed at last to the mother's arms clasping to her heart her little idel babe, and said, "It is that." "I will comfort you, as one whom his mother comforteth." Look at the picture! The mother and her child—God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! Mark, I do not say, "God and the sinner! What, I do not say, "God and the sinner will be ponder on its teachings. Let us, then, go into the family. Here are the children gathered in the household. Which of them receives the attention of the father. Surely it is alwaya the wall built, quick-witted boy, who is king of the playground and master in the class-room; who receives all the plaudits and premiums of the sethention of the father. Surely it is alwaya the wall built, quick-witted boy, who is lang of the playground and master in the class-room; who receives the bright boy!" "What a model of a man!" On him the father builds his hopes to him its true, and with all her mother's love and pride; but not on him is all her special fondcess lavished. Looking around among the children, we shall at last find one what has crippled

This is the type of God and the sinner, of the great, infinite mother's heart of the Creator, and its weak, crippled creature. "I will comfort you as one whom his mother comfortesth."

This is the true and only idea of God and the sinner. It is the only idea in keeping with the Gospel. Upon it are founded the touching story of the prodigal, of the shepherd and the fold and the wandering sheep, of the joy in Heaven when the angels hear that one erring heart has turned to repentance. On this idea is founded the Church's doctrine of sufficient grace from salvation, whereby she teaches that all sinners have sufficient grace to help them repent and be saved. Any other idea is a contradiction of the Gospel, and is only calculated to make a religion of despair. The idea of God as an angry Judge, frowning in His rage upon the wayward sinner, who is ready every moment to be hurled at His feet, is only a distaste of fuman savagery, and an unwelcome relic of a barbarous

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t on our literature. Into books they have crept from a certain finished-up school of theology which has ever met the condemnation of the Churchs In many cases, otherwise good and well-deserving theologians have allowed them-selves to receive this leaven under the garb of holiness.

which has ever unst the condemnation of the Churchs In many cases, otherwise good and well-deserving theologians have allowed themselves to receive this lesvem under the garb of holiness.

In referring to such theologians, and such a stinting of God's love, the celebrated Jesuit Father Perrone writes:

If at any time, aurely, such a way of thisning should be abandoned, it is in this, our lamentable sea, that spessid care should guard us from it, this age in which we are so many fallen into unbeller, for of such there would be then no hope, and they should a lober shis thought? That the Jansemists should have conceived at aiready reprotate. What Catholic will beer shis thought? That the Jansemists should have conceived it, there is no wonder; but that Catholic thesilogians should still continue to think, excites indignation, and makes the Christian religion odious to unbelievers.

Believe me, as regards the true relation of God to the ainner, there is a line of thought, whose importance you will discover before you have traveled far on the path. How much of your reading you will have to correct, how much of early impressions many will have to hiot out; how many falsely-applied texts of Scripture you will be obliged to review, it is for each one to determine. But certain it is that much of such work is to be done by any one, and all who have any other idea of God and the Sinner, than that of the weak and erippied child, wayward in its illness, yet nursed all the while to the heart of its mother, who, even to it is its breath, has hope of its cure, and even when its guilty holds forgiveness in her mother's heart. This is the only emblem of Christianity; it is with this best and mobilest blazon of dove upon her canners that she shall march among men, winning first their hearts and afferward their mikas, and conquering thus the siming world.

We are told the Christiani life is a warfare, and in hearts and afferward their makes and orbite stream of the hord of the condition of the mother. How many a time the lengting

THE SWING-PATTON TRIAL.

byterian Church in this city. Among the con-siderations which have suggested silence are byserian Church in this city. Among the considerations which have suggested silence are these two: 1. Personalities in samons I very much dislike. Some of the Chicago pulpit seem to me to have fallen into a very objectionable habit in this respect. I would not intentionally encourage it. 2. I have been in serious doubt as to what the theological position of the accused minister really is, and so have hesitated to attempt to state it, lest I might do him injustice. But now since the trial of Prof. Swing for heresy has actually commenced, and he has defined his theological position, the whole question because of anomal public concern, and is comes one of general public concern, and is largely removed from its immediate personal reations.

The question at issue in the Swing-Patton trial

The question at issue in the Swing-Patton trial is this: The editor of the Interior accuses the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church with preaching and encouraging doctrines that are not in sgreement with the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, and he cites evidence to sustain his position. The accused replies that he has abandoned certain doctrines which are stated in the creed, but that he holds to all the dectrines commonly regarded as Evangelical. His precise position is stated by him in his plea before the Presbytery:

A distinction evidently exists betwee Presbyterianism as promulgated in past times and Fresbyterianism as promulgated in past times and Fresbyterianism as promulgated in past times and stresbyterianism and the state of the presbyterianism appromulgated in past times and laws without any waiting for a formal repeal. As some of the old statutes of Connecticut are lying dead, not by any legal death, but by long emaciation and final utter naplect by friend and foe, so in all formulated religious creeds, Protestant and Catholic, there is a gradual but constant decay of some article or word, which was once promulgated amid great pomp and circumstance. And yet no Caurch is willing to confess its past follies, and repeal the injurious and untrue. All, Protestant and Catholic, simply agree to remain silent.

Further, in the same piea he says:

Chief among the doctrines which our Church has cassed by as being incorrect or else an over-develor-

Further, in the same pies he says:

Chief among the doctrines which our Church has passed by as being incorrect or else an over-development of Scriptural ideas, are all those formulas which look toward a dark fatalism, or destroy the human will, or indicate the damnation of some infants, or that God, for His own glory, forcordained a vast majority of the race to everlasting death.

He has been my good or bad fortune to speak in public or in private to a large number of persons hostite to our Church, and in meerly all cases I have found their hostility based upon the doctrines indicated above, and in all ways I have declared to them that the Preshyterian Church had left behind those doctrines, and that her religion was simply stangelical, and not par excellence the religion was simply stangelical, and not par excellence the religion was simply stangelical, and not par excellence the religion of despair. In my poculiar ministry a simple silence has not been sufficient. I have therefore at many times declared our denomination to be simply a church of the common Evangelical doctrines.

Towards the close of his ples, he gives the following as the articles of his personal belief, using his words, as he says, in the Evangelical sense:

The inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the Trinity

Towards the close of his plea, he gives the following as the articles of his personal belief, using his words, as he says, in the Evangelical sense:

The inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the Trinity and Divinity of Christ, the office of Christ as mediator when grasped by an obedient faith, the conversion by God's spirit, man's natural sintuines, and the final separation of the righteous and wicked.

At this date the trial is in progress, and is attracting very general attention. But as the public selling is that Prof. Patton has signally failed to make out a case against the Professor, and it is the editor of the Interior that is condemned by the people generally, and not the minister of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The justice of the popular verdict I do not stand here to question, and yet I am very grateful that the trial has been had. It will do much good, not only because it is conducted in a very proper spirit, but more especially because it will bring into prominence several important questions as to what constitutes heresy, and by what standard heresy is to be determined.

Nor do I see any reason to assail the accused preaches sentiments that are opposed to the Westminster croed, and to these changes, so far as they relate to certain decrines which we have already cited, Prof. Swing is guilty by his own admission. This time as one of the singular features in this trial. The charges are based upon the written creed of the Crurch. In his defense against these charges, the accused not only admits that he does not believe certain doctrines that the oread with "terrible plainness." Prof. Patton says "the written creed of our Church, and, rejecting that in any important sense, you are no Presbyterian, though you may be a very ngeful Christian minister." To which Prof. Swing raplies, "the written creed of our Church, and, rejecting that in any important sense, you are no Presbyterian, though you may be a very ngeful Christian minister." To which Prof. Swing raplies, "in the faith of the Church is that for

Brother Pation says. "I bear you, Prof. Swing, no ill will; I do not question your right to preach what you believe to be the truth, but so long as you are in the ministry of the Preserverian Church, you should prach the doctrines of that Church, and if you cannot do that, you should preach the doctrines of that Church, and if you cannot do that, you should retire from that ministry." To which Brother Swing replies, "Brother Patton, I would not withhold my conviction that you have acted from a sense of duty; but the trouble in your case is this: you suppose that, in order to be a consistent Presbyterian minister, I must preach those doctrines which hither to have been supposed to be peculiar to Presbyterian doctrines do not now belong to our Church. We have slipped away from the religion of despair, and come muto Month Zion into the stancephere of Jesus, as He was in life and in death, full of crees which the fathers of our Church used to love and foggiveness. The doctrine of the decrees which the fathers of our Church used to put into every sermon is not now any part of actual Presbyterianism. We simply hold to the doctrine commodity called "Evangelical."

It will thus be seen that the real issue in the trial, as the case now stands, is neither Prof. Swing nor Prof. Patton, but the Presbyterian Church itself. The real question which this trial will decide takes this two-fold form: (1) what is Presbyterianism is? In other words, shall the decision be according to law and evidence or public opinion? Perhaps the full signineance and important bearings of the issue thus raised in Prof. Swing's plea does not at once appear, to those unfamiliar gith questions of this nature. Let us give it our attoution for a few moments.

1. As to the father of a recognized distinction between formulated and actual Prosbyterianism. Has the Church thus drifted sway from the doctrines of the Geerees, election, and reprobation? I hope it has; but I was not aware of the fact, and should not like even now to make the statement in my nam

Review of the Situation by the Rev. Dr.

Ryder.

The following is the secreton preached yester.

day evening by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paulic (Universalist) Church:

But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand year and thousand years and the survey of the Church, may at least chousand years as one day. 2 Febr. 5, 8.

For several reasons I have not made in this pulpit any prominent reference to the control.

I am not as familiar with the environs of my religious neighbors as perhaps I ought to be, but its least of the Church in the control of the c

it is my impression that candidates for the Bresbyterium ministry have to subscribe to the frimilated faith of the Church, and I should not wonder if a similar approval had to be given by those who became members of the Church. If they do thus subscribe to the written creed, it is a matter of public interest to know whether those thus subscribing are told that the document they sign does not really state the faith of the Church, as it now is; that they will learn elsewhere. Perhaps an unsophisticated person might inquire: If the creed of the Church does not fairly state the faith of the Church, why not change the creed to conform to the actual belief, and save individuals from the act of intellectual dishonesty, by asseming to indorse what they do not pretend to believe?

But, admitting that there is an important difference between Presbyterianism, as stated in the creed and as accusily held by the Church, has Prof. Swing any right to ask for acquittal on that ground? He refers to some of the statutes of Connecticut which are, "lying dead not by any legal death, but by long emaciation and final utter neglect of friend and foe," etc. But Prof. Swing is probably aware that the statutes of Connecticut, however blue, which have never been repealed, are still in force, and conviction may be had under them any day. It would be very proper for one to plead that, since, by general consect, these statutes have long remained inoperative, it would not be wise to seek to enforce them. But suppose some Irrof. Patton should be of a different mind, and should actually enter on the profession of such laws, how would the case these stand? Prof. Swing's plea was applicable until the complaint was made, but was it pertinent after that? Suppose he should make a similar plea in any civil court in Chonecticut or Illinois—"I snow that I have violated certain of your laws, but you should not try me for your laws. but you should not provide form any civil court in the profession of some repealed? And it looks to me as if Prof. Patton d

(See Beventh Page.) AMUSEMENTS. M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL. FIRST GRAND CONCERT

TO-NIGHT BY THE CAROLINE

RICHINGS-BERNARD OLDDE FOLKES.

New programme every evening this week. Matter Wednesday and Saturday, 2 p.m. SECURE YOUR SEATS At Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-at. Admission, only 50c; reserved spate, 25c exten. Curpenter & Shaldon. THE GREAT ADELPHI.

LAST WEEK of the Queen of all Gymnasta, LEONA DARE! The Flying Meteor! The Intropid! America's Challen to the World! In her Thrilling and most skillful Aerial Act! ALEX DAVIS. KARL LIND. AST WEEK of most pronounced success, CHRIS-DIR'S Comic Trick Pantomine, TERES DWARTS Reflete with clorious fan. Infinitely the BEST PANTO MIME ever produced in Chicago.

The programme of this week has absolutely never been equaled in any Varieties Theatre in the world. No such that the produced in any Varieties Theatre in the world. No such that I ADIES' NIGHT—Tuesday, May 13. Prices: See, Sie, and Sie. Secured, 35e extra.

MATINERS—Wednesday at 2 p.m. Admission, 25e. Children, Eds. By unanimous request, secured easis for Matiness 35e extra. Manday, May 18—BAD DICKEY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Second week of the favorite artiste, Maggie Mitchell

FANCHON

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE. ROYAL MARIONETTES. And only ones that ever appeared in ST. JAMES HALLY. TONISON, and now at Concert Hall, Pulla, Billing THEIR TENTHWEEK. Look out for two traveling THEIR TENTHWEEK. Look out for two traveling THEIR TENTHWEEK. Look out for two traveling THEIR TENTHWEEK.

CHICAGO THEATRE, NOS. 218, 220, 223 WEST MADISON.

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT. THE LARGEST AND BEST COMPANY EVER AND TWENTY SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE LIVING HEROES, BUFFALO BILL!

TEXAS JACK! And the Peerless MORLACCHI, in a beautiful new SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS! KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

Commencing Tuesday Evening, May 12—The most refined and elegant entertainment of the age. Something to talk of and wonder at. Bulger's Royal MARIONETTES!

From Great St. James' Hall, London, and Robinson Hall, New York. 187 Any Company traveling without Bulger and St. James' Hall, London, and Robinson Hall, New York. 187 Any Company traveling without Bulger and St. James' Hall, London, and Robinson Hall, New York. 187 Any Company traveling without Bulger with the Manipulators, Observa and Band assumber over TWENTY ARTISTS, and the Stage occupies 500 square foct. The programme comprises the Original Negro Minstreis, the Wonderful Fautoccini, and a glorious Pancomine, in 18 Seases, certified LITTLE MED RIDING-HOOD; concluding with a really Superb Transformation Seens.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH,

Prof. Allan Curr, STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Company, 52 Wall-St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondmiders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the trainsotion of such other business as may come before asid meeting, will be held as the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago.

The company is the company of the Chicago of the Company in the city of Chicago.

Benefit office of the Company, 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration on or before the third May, proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, Proceeding.

M. L. SYRES, JR., Socretary. OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PA-CIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual essetting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the third day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. F. H. 10WS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby giver that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Calcage Secuth Brassh. Book Company for the election of Directors of said Commany will be held at the office of said Company, the Life of the Company of the Secution of Directors of said Commany will be held at the office of said Company, the Life of the Secution of Directors of Secution of Directors of Secution 1988 of MARON, Recreatery of Chicago South Brasch Dock Company.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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7 340 a. m. 5 40 b. m.

10 10 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILT 312.

fices, corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., and 75

The South Wales Atlantic Susuaship Company First-class, Full-powered, Ciyde-bulli Steameli sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Whaef, Jersey Ci PEMBROKE, April 4 GLAMORGAN. ANDES. April 28 PEMBROKE.

STATE LINE. To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA My STATE OF GROAGIA June

STATE OF VIRGINIA. May STATE OF GEO GGIA. June II FROM PIER M. NORTH RIVER, N. Y. Wookly Sallings next Summer. Rates of passage: Oakle, 600 and 600 gold; Stearage, 500 carrency; propaid, Ell surrency. Draft at lower rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Brodway, New York. J. K. Eaking, G.n. Weetn ag t. 60 clerkets, Ghiesgo. National Line of Steamships.

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Cabin passage, 470, 880, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced reces. Heaten three as the war states.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Property Owners, Atention!

Direct lish inst, Tax Sale Cordificates held by the City of which date the rate will be increased to it per coal, premium, also which date the rate will be increased to it per coal.

Chicago, April 1, 1874 PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow 270 S. CLARK-ST., oor, Van Burenet, Ol. It is well known by all readers of the papers it is well known by all readers of the papers it is readers to the papers it is readers of the last is year of bit ing devoted by years persenting remained. This positively he except persenting the positively is continued by the process of the readers of the readers. both eeries. Genetimes of this seine, of the highest speciability, and members of the medical facolity is practicing in Crisages, are willing and seasily is access will. Road his McDICAL TREATISE. Seat to address in scaled messings. SEPARATE PARCORS dudies and gentlemon. Call; you see our life ded Address all bessers, meaning enemp, to Dr. O. 188 and

360 south Clark St. Critical
May be consulted, personally or by mail, true, of a
on all chronic or nervine clusters. Diff. I Read
only physician in the city who warrants curse or no
Office heart, 70. in 15 p. in. Successor from 7 c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVA Paris of a year at the same rate.

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On ce address in full, including State and County,
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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Unicago, I TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

MVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haissed street, between Mad son and Monroe. Engagement of Buffalo Bill, Mor acchi, etc. "The Scouts of the Plains."

MYERS OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Vintrels. Minstreley and comicalities. Burloeque "Les Lesands Note"

M'CORMICE MUSIC HALL-North Clark street, CHICAGO THEATRE-Nos. 218-222 West Madisonet. Variety performance. Mile. Fontainbleau, Leo

The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, May 11, 1874.

" Show his eyes and grieve his heart,

Reference is had to the multitude of newspapers that told Mr. Macbeth Morton that he should be King hereafter if he went stron for inflation. Our list of exchanges, posted u to this morning, shows that 498 sustain the veto and 389 oppose it-majority against inflation,

We print this morning a call issued by the Adrisory Board of the State Farmers' Asse for a convention of farmers, mechanics, and other laboring men to nominate candidate for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The place of meeting Springfield, and the time June 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. There should be a full attendance upon the Convention, which promises, if it escapes capture by designing men, to work a reforma-tion in the politics of this State.

Senator Schurz has just seen a somewhat famous letter to the St. Louis Republican purporting to give a statement of his views on most conceivable subjects and the position which he will take when the question of his re-election as Senator from Missouri come before the people. He disavows responsi bility for the letter, and asks a correction of opinion which it is calculated to produce, that he gave to the correspondent a statethat he prefers to speak for himself, and ding to his own notions of pro priety. He has already defined his position in ence to the problems of the day and the old party organizations; and he is prepared to make further utterances whenever they shall seem to be necessary.

There is serious apprehension lest the fire now raging in the lumber regions of Michigan should rival those which occurred in the fall of 1871. Reports published this morning from THE Tarbune's correspondents in Michigan are to the effect that a large amount of property has been destroyed, and considerable damage done to railroads running through the burnt district. As yet, no great loss of life has taken place, but, as all attempts to subdue the flames have been unsuccessful, it is feared that some small settlements may be entirely and rounded and burned. Happily, there is a promise of rain for this region; no other agency is as effective against a forest fire.

taken by the House Committee on Post-Offices toward the investigation of alleged frauds in the king of postal contracts. There has been a tion on the part of the Committee to quiet, and trust to Providence for an exare of corruption, if there has been any. dance with this policy, the Conbringing the charges have been ted prosecutors, and thrown en upon their own resources. One Mr. Stone, having submitted ntnesses that he desired to be sur been informed that the Committee, ling to his wishes, will insist upon knowing hat he expects to prove by these witness the common procedure in such cases, the Comtee on Post-Offices surpasses all of the investigating committees now sitting in Washington

Representatives of the two claimant Arkay Governors met in Washington on Saturday and signed a proposition, submitted by Attorney iams, for a temporary settleme the affair. The terms of the agreement are aly worth reciting in detail, since Brook and Baxter have not both agreed to carry out its provisions; as a matter of contemporary history, however, the document is interesting. It sed that a call of the Legislature should b made by both Governors, and that the decision reached in this manner should be received as final by all persons concerned. We gather from this anomalous treaty, which has been accepted by Gov. Brooks and rejected by Gov. Baxter, the first intimation of an inten tion on the part of President Grant to settle the Arkansas melee by the strong arm. He recognizes the right of the Legislature to determine who is the Governor of the State. He will uphold that right, will give the protecnecessary for its exercise, the power to enforce the erdict rendered. He has thus answered in advance a communication from members of the Legislature, now in Little Rock, who ask that the United States troops be ordered to prevent any interference with the extra sion which is to begin to-day. Before this week closes, in all probability, the tragi-comedy in Arkanese will have been played out.

The Chicago produce markets were generally standier on Saturday, with moderate activity Mass pork was in good demand, and advance per brl. closing at \$16.60@16.65 cash o safter June and \$16.85@16.90 peller July. Lard was active, and 5@71/c per 100 the higher ing at \$10.15@10.20 cash or seller June, and 210.3716 10.40 seller July. Meats were steady at 6c for shoulders, \$8.75 for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 101/@113/c for sweet-pickled

was moderately active, and ke lower, closing at ota Ab. 2. Corn was rather less active, and 1/@1/c lower, closing at 61%c cash, and 621/@62%c seller Inne. Oats were less active and 1/c lower, closing at 47%c cash, and 481/c seller June. Rye was quiet and strong at 94c. Barley was little better than nominal at \$1.406 1.45 for No. 2. Hogs were in fair demand at \$4 25@6.00 for inferior to choice. Sales chiefly at \$5,00@5.50. Cattle were firm and steady Sheep continue scarce and nominal

Among the few things that the new Captair General of Cubs has not attempted to control is he ferocions Spanish and Volunteer soldiery. H not only allows but encourages the assassinatio under the form of military law, of the wretche nsurgents and those who are suspected of sym pathizing with the insurgent cause. Recen etters from the island say that "the court-man tial is doing its work, and by wholesale;" and this work is done with no more regard for the rdinary rules of evidence than was manifested uring the Reign of Terror in France. All the world except Spain has learned by this time that the practice of extraordinary parbarities in the conduct of a war against revolted province only puts another obstacle i the way of victory, and renders victory, if it is gained, not worth the having. From the Duk of Alva to Capt.-Gen. Conchs, Spain has learned nothing; and from that day to this she has be losing her vast dependencies, until she is nov stripped naked, and wants but few more losses of territory and reputation to become contemptible.

No extraordinary demonstrations were mad any of the Chicago pulpits yesterday; it was a dull Sunday. Dr. Locke, of Grace Episcopa Church, preached on Heresy and the uses of heresy-trials. He made an argument for the right of every Church to expel from its ministr men who do not hold, or hold feebly, the doc trines which it was organized to teach. No body has gainsaid this right. Dr. Ryder, of St Paul's Unitarian Church, discussed Presby erianism, and found it to be a very un satisfactory and unworthy creed for a maof Prof. Swing's dimensions to hold Prof. Swing himself spoke of the Decline of Theology. It has long been notorious that h knows little, and cares less, about theology as a sience, and it appears from the sermon of yesterday that he has not seized in a docile spirit the recent opportunities for theological instruc tion which have been thrust upon him. Another one of vesterday's sermons that deserve mention is that of the Rev. Father Terry, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. His theme was God's love for man, and his conclusion was that God's mercy is inexhaustible. Father Terry's views Divine sanctions are understood at variance with those of some of leading minds in his Church. Rev. Mr. Goodspeed preached on Church case. Fortunately for the preacher, his share in that unwholesome trial was not so great that he can be considered supreme authority in the remises, and especially since he has had no experimental knowledge of the felicities and an novances of a fight between pastor and people.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGA TION.

The evidence before the District of Columb

investigating Committee is all in, and a careful erusal of the testimony and the documentar evidence compels us to reverse in part our pre nceived opinions of the case. It cannot be al leged that the Committee have been derelict in eir endeavors to get at the facts, or that they have leaned towards the accused in the exami ation of witnesses. As to the connection of Gov. Shepherd with the alleged corruptions there is no evidence to show that he acted dis honestly, or that he received a dollar corruptly. or that the Board of Public Works was bribed There is no evidence to show that he to benefit special property. As he a very wealthy man, and as his property widely scattered over Washington, there wa no necessity for it, inasmuch as the general system of improvement that was in operation could not help being a positive benefit to all his property. His great wealth has undoubt edly come, in part, from his questionable business connections with Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in the rooling and mbing of Government buildings.

There is evidence, however, of the most direct kind to show that he was guilty of extravagance of favoritism, and of awarding contracts at exorbitant figures, and for this the Board of Public Works will undoubtedly be severely censured, and perhaps abolished. The evidence also shows the exact connect

of Mr. George R. Chittenden with the pavingcontract business, and it shows that instead of bribing the Board of Public Works, he in reality was the victim of a gigantic confidence game and squandered his money without bribing anybody. Mr. Chittenden was unused to this kind of business, and blindly walked into a nest of sharpers who were ready and able to relieve him of hi cash. As he stated in his own testimony, he feli that it was necessary to spend money, although with characteristic naivete he did not suppose that the money would be used corruptly. The event shows that it was not; that plenty of money was spent, but nobody was bribed .which must be a great relief to his mind. He met Kirtland, who represented to him that he had influence. That was what Chittenden was in search of. He bought that influence, and paid \$72,000 in notes for it, and he was exactly in the condition of the green countryman who has bought his brass watch from P. Funk, Esc. Kirtland had no more influence with the Board of Public Works than a child. He was aimply a dead-beat who had sprung confidence-game upon Chittenden. The man who secured the contract in was Gen. Garfield. Kirtland had no influence with Gov. Shepherd whatever, but when Gov Shepherd found Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, arguing and pleading for this contract, he reasoned as any man would have done under the circumstances that it would be a wise thing to award the contract, and he did so. The \$15,000 which was given to Parsons was therefore well placed. The \$72,000 in notes given to Kirtland was simply equandered on a dead-beat,-as unavailing as water poured upon the sand.

The evidence furthermore does not show Shepherd, has received any money, or that he was bribed in any way in the awarding of the contract. Kirtland had the advantage of some equaintance with Moore, and after he had enden, went to see Moore and requested him to speak to Shepherd about him, were in active demand and steady, at 95c per which Moore agreed to do. After the contract gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat had been awarded, Kirtland came to Moore and

proposed to give him half of the \$72,000 in then said that when he realized upon the notes he should place half the amount to his credit, and drew up a written randum to that effect which he gave to Moore. After the contract had been annulled, the Doolittle letters came, threatening to expose the presumed bribery if his clients, DeGolver & McClelland, were interfered with. Mr. Moore thereupon destroyed his memorandum, and this ended his relations with Kirtland. With the history of these notes the public is familiar. Kirtland realized some \$20,000 on them, and was plucked of one-half of it by the Rev. Brown. nd the other half soon dribbled away.

The whole matter, therefore, is summed up the fact that, even if Mr. Chittenden intended to bribe anybody, he did not succeed in doing so, but threw away \$72,000 on a dead-best, and was badly taken in by him. Having fooled away this muck of De Golyer & McClelland's resources, and having, according to his own statement, realized nothing himself out of it, it is very evident Mr. Chittenden "went out for to see a reed shaken by the wind," and that he had better abandon this class of agency business before he loses his reputation for sharpness. Washington is a bad place for "a student" to commence in. The reason why Chittenden wouldn't leak is very apparent. There was no water in his boiler.

UNITARIAN HERESY Can a Unitarian be guilty of heresy? This is a question which might puzzle even Prof. Patton to answer, familiar as he seems to be with the various forms of denominational the ology. In this country, where there is nothing nore elastic than the Unitarian Church, and where the scope of thought allowed to its men bers seems to be almost unlimited, it may b astonishing that even a Unitarian may be guilt of heresy. Such being the case in a denoming tion without a creed, there may be a sho of reason in Prof. Patton's suspicion that Prof. Swing may have departed from Presbyterianism, which has such a very positive creed. That a Unitarian can be guilty of heresy, however, is shown in a recent ondon letter, written by the Rev. M. D. Conway himself a Unitarian clergyman. The substance of the heresy is as follows: It appears that ther had been in Clerkenwell a room which had been formely used by Free-Thinkers for many years Falling into disuse, the Unitarians leased it and shabilitated it as a mission for the dissemin tion of a less positive form of radicalism, and th Rev. Peter Dean was appointed to lecture in it To the astonishment of the Unitarians the Rev. Peter Dean, before that time very con servative, began to grow furiously progressive shortly after he took charge, as if infected with the atmosphere of free thought which still clung to the room. Worse than this he invited minent heretics to preach from his pulpit, among them Miss Frances Power Cobbe, M. Edwin Clodd, not a minister, who has recently written a new book of Genesis to suit himsel and the Rev. Mr. Voysey, whose religious eccen tricities have been the theme of hot discussi in England for a long time. The Unitarians began to grow alarmed at this young Phaeton who had sprung into their chariot and was driving at this break-neck rate. The London Ministers' Con ference thereupon summoned him before them

phatic statement . Historical religion contains a larger affirmati than historical Christianity; the brotherhood prophets than that of a solitary revealer; progress onlightenment than special revelations; ginning than development from a single tory; truth to be attained than truth one vered; God incarnate in humanity than God free nate in Carist; the inspiration of reason than the in-spiration of a few apostles and evangelists; and re-dessption by truth and love than redemption by

to expound his views on Christianity, which he

did in a very startling paper, entitled "The Im-

possibility of Knowing What is Christianity.

His views are summed up in the following

Rev. Peter Dean's back. On the following Sun day he received a notice that his chapel was closed and that his services would no longer be required, and now Peter is adrift. In regard t

required, and now Peter is adrift. In regard to English Unitarianism, Mr. Conway says:

My belief is that Unitarianism in London is dying, When Mr. Martineau left the pulpit, the last chapter was reached. Four of its pulpits in London are now vacant, and it would appear that the eloquent young ministers of the country districts and provincial towas cannot be personaded to come to London. The dismissal of Peter Dean is only one of various indications that, as a denomination, London Unitarianism has still on the root cast, in its ways by the tests of tions that, as a denomination, London Unitarianism has split on the rock cast in its way by the issue of Theism es. Christianity, and that the revolutionary ents in which it originated must now pass to new ements, leaving the old material of the sects to reispee slowly to the Evangelical creeds with which the are already harmonious in spirit and ethics.

"Fine words butter no parsnips," and unlim ited bragging wins no victories. The advocates

THE DIVISION OF THE SENATE.

of inflation noisily threaten to appeal to the country, and in March, 1875, to send to Washington a sufficient majority in both Houses of Congress to override the veto of the President The tone of the press in Western States by ne means gives warrant for these boasts; it by no means indicates that upon this issue even a ma jority in the Lower House can be obtained. But, be this as it may, the dullest inflationist, if able to perform a sum in simple addition, can be onvinced beyond a possibility of doubt that two-thirds majority in the Senate cannot be ob-

The Senate now consists of seventy-three embers,—one seat, claimed by Pinchback, from Louisiana, being still vacant. In a full Senate, fifty votes are required to pass a bill notwithstanding a veto. The inflationists now have recorded thirty-six votes, including all who voted for the vetoed bill before and after the veto: the opponents of inflation now have recorded thirty-four votes. Brownlow, who would have voted for the bill, and Washburn, of Massachusetts, who would have voted against it, were absent, and add one to each side, so that the actual strength of each was for the bill thirty-seven votes. against it thirty-five. How Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was absent, would have voted, is not stated. Supposing, however, that the inflationists could secure his vote, and also one for the vacancy in Louisiana by the admission of Pinchback or otherwise, they have in all thirty-nine possible votes in the Senate as now constituted, and have, therefore, to gain eleven in the election of this fall in order to secure a two-thirds ma-

Of the twenty-five Senators whose terms exnire March 4, 1875, Messrs, Pratt, of Indiana Ramsey, of Minnesota; Pease, of Mississippi Tipton, of Neb. aska; Sprague, of Rhode Island Brownlow, of Tennessee; Lewis, of Virginia Boreman, of West Virginia; and Carpente Wisconsin, nine in all, have been atready included as for the bill, and no gain is possible by any election of their successors.

Of the sixteen remaining

California; Buckingham, of Connecticut; Bayton, of Maryland; Stewart, of Nevada; Stockon, of New Jersey; Fenton, of New York; and Edmunds, of Vermont, come from States which public opinion is so unmistakably o inflation that even the wildest dreamer will not hope to gain a vote in either them. Indeed, the successor of Mr. Hager has been elected, and Gov. Booth s not an inflationist; the succes Mr. Hamilton, Gov. Whyte, of Maryland, s known as a hard-money Democrat, and the Connecticut Legislature which will elect the sucpessor of Gov. Buckingham has also been chosen and is controlled by the hard-money Democrate while in Nevada, Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, both partie stand on the same platform as to this question But if in nine of the sixteen remaining State the gain of a vote for inflation is impossible there are left but seven votes which can by an chance be gained,—not enough by four.

Even of the remaining seven, Massaol

and Ohio would seem impregnable to sny rea-

sonable inflationist. For Ohio has already elected Thurman as his own successor, and the only chance of defeating him is by the scheme of the Pendleton-repudiationists to carry in the Con stitutional Convention, now sitting, a provisio requiring the election of a new Legislature, cure the adoption of that Constitution. then to carry the State on that issue. It is carcely probable that Senator Thurman will nable to stop a scheme so desperate Massachusetts there are still men wh hink that Butler may finally succeed being elected Governor, but atler himself, we fancy, does not count within the possibilities that he can be chose ess than one year hence, in spite of Washburn Hoar, Dawes, and all other candidates, especially if inflation is made the prominent issue in the contests of this fall. Nor is it probable that any inflationist can beat Zach, Chandler in Mich ican. Only four States remain in which cain or the inflationists can possibly be made. - Flor ta, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Tha Cameron may capture the pig-iron State on ore, and elect a creature of his choice is at least possible, nor can anythin whatever be predicted as to the result in South ern States, whether carpet-baggers or Southe emocrats prevail. In Missouri, however, the very memory of Benton ought to suffice to pre ent the election of an inflationist.

Thus, at the utmost, the inflationists cann hope to gain more than seven votes, even if they pture Pennsylvania, dishonor "Old Bullion n his own State, elect Butler the repudiation n bondholding Massachusetts, and overturn the election of Thurman in Ohio! But on the other side of the account there are some changes cer tain, and others highly probable.

Sprague, of Rhode Island, will not be elected or will any inflationist succeed him. Lewis, or Virginia, will be succeeded by Gen. Withers, who is a man of too much practical business ability we imagine, to be cheated by the sophistries the paper-money faction. In West Virginia. is by no means clear that any inflationist can elected in place of Boreman, and the chance seem in favor of a hard-money Democra Of Tennessee nothing can be predicte except that neither Brownlow nor any other Republican will be chosen; whether his successor will be a hard-mone Democrat or a repudiationist is uncertain. I Wisconsin, the tone of the press, the great strength of the German vote, so unanimous opposed to any violation of national obligation and the influence of Senator Howe, all seem indicate that the election of an inflationist acceed Carpenter will be found very difficu Of Nebraska and Minnesota it may at least b certain in either State, and finally, the very facthat Morton is the chief of the infl and a candidate for the Presidency, wil Hendricks and his followers, and may, if Morton undertakes to make a fight on the currency ques tion, result in combinations, even in his own State, fatal alike to him and to Pratt, whose term will expire next March. Thus, while the election of at least two hard-money Senators is place of inflationists may be considered certain place of inflationists may be conside it is by no means certain that six others may no be elected.

The influence of the President throug fficials in Southern States, if he should choose to exert it, as he has done repeatedly, for the success of the Republicans who will support party in Tennessee and Texas, and secure the return of a Senator from Florida. If the in flationists make that fight against the President's veto which they have been so very bran in threatening, his influence would be very likely to secure the return of support of his veto in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Mich gan, and even in Indiana. Pursuing that poli the inflationists not only would fall utterly to secure a two-thirds majority in the Senate which is in any case impossible, but they might easily find on the 4th of March next that, while they had gained not a single vote, the supporters of the President's veto had gained eight Sena tors, and had a clear majority in that body.

Some glimpse of this fact, we suppose, carr to Logan after his first rage had vented itself in threats, and led him to announce that he " had not loss confidence in the President"! Morton also, can see through a ladder as well as anybod Both have relatives and dependents enough it office under Grant to sharpen the eyesight, and to materially stimulate fainting "confiden

Cards have already been published by the Free man and Sophomore classes of the University of Michigan explanatory of the susp of eighty-one of their number; and the Junior and Senior classes have made a similar deliverance. The students present a strong case against the faculty; but it must be remembered that the faculty have not attempted to make out a case at all, very properly judging that public sentiment will susalways in favor of the instructors, for obvious easons. The protests and cards sent out by the students, plain as they are in some respects, pass over lightly one or two points on which there is room for expansive states If, for instance, it is true, as claimed by the Juniors and Seniors, that the hazing practiced in Ann Arbor is a matter "of good feeling" and an athletic sport," the word "hazing" een used out of its sense. In the East, and verywhere else except Ann Arbor, hazing is "an athletic sport" nor "prod tive of good feeling." It is gen practiced upon Freshmen, and there ment made in the Juniors' and Seniors card that "only hasers are hased" is very from true. Whether sickness indused by tel

instance of the effects of hazing, is productive of good feeling," is a quest hat may fairly be left for unprejudiced towns-

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

There it an understanding that to-night there will be grand movement in the Common Council looking to the immediate appointment of an architect to superintend the con new Court-House. The outside mob are impatient to be handling millions of public money nvolved in that work. The pressure upon the County Board and upon the Common Council is well nigh overwhelming. The contractors consider themselves deprived of their legitimate spoils, while the architects aturally anxious to display their plumage. This whole subject has been before the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for some time, and the effort to-night will be to compel that Committee to report in favor of immediate action looking to the beginning of the work. In a few weeks the ordinance making appropriations for 1874-'5 will be considered, and it is proposed by some to include in this ordinance an appropriation of \$500,000 for the new Cour House and City Hall. The County Commis sioners are expected to include a like expend ture in their estimates, and the joint revenue will be collected from the tax of 1874.

We hope the Common Council will go slowly or not at all, in this proceeding. This is not the time to lay taxes for any such purpose. There are over \$5,000,000 of last year's city taxes yet uncollected, and a very large propor tion of the State and county taxes are still un paid. Between now and the 1st of August the people of this city will have to pay nearly \$7,000,000 of taxes, and a large proportion of this upon property which has been extensively improved, and at great cost, within two years. The county tax is substantially a tax upon the city. The people here have a right to demand that breathing time be allowed before they enter upon the expenditure of five or six millions of dollars for a new City Hall. We suggest that the 4th of July, 1876, the Centennial of the Republic, be selected as the time for laying the corner-stone of the new edifice and that on the following year the foundation be laid. This will certainly be time enough to begin the work of taxation for that purpose.

A FOREIGN EKAMPLE English journals have, since the authorize

tion of the reissue of part of the \$44,000,000 "reserve," been commenting rather dispar agingly on American credit and American states nanship. Much as this is to be regretted, it is ot at all to be wondered at. The wonder would be if it were otherwise. The enemies of repub lican government have held us up as an example of what democracy runs into, and have been contracting our financial policy under an inconvertible paper-currency with that France placed in a similar position after the war with Germany. France is taken to represent the Old World and "effete institutions," a our English cousins suppose we characterize everything European; for it is urged with more truth than poetry that France is republic only in name. Certain it is that, comparing our financial achievements since our War with thos of France since its war, we find little to boast of France has paid her war indemnity of 5,000,000, 000 francs, and brought her paper-money to a par with gold. So adroitly did it manage the emission of its paper-currency that it avoided all the perils consequent on the issue of such currency generally, -the disturbance of values, the fever of speculation, the violation of dhered to the limit fixed. The result is that the discount on its paper was never over 2 per cen and at this rate only for a very short time. The depreciation of its currency has been only nom inal. The Bank of France has steadily pursued the policy of attracting bullion to its vaults that And all this has been accomplished within the space of three years. It is now nine years since our War closed, and what have we done? Our paper-money is still at a discount, are doing little to attract bullion to the Treasury of the country with a view to giving a safe basis to our currency. We have, in fact, as yet adopted no measure looking towards that object. There is a measure of the kind proposed by a Committee of the Senate,-Mr. herman's bill. We hope it will be adopted, and that it can no longer be said that we have do less in a dozen years for our national fina

than has been accomplished by the young and experimental Republic of France in three years. A SPECK OF WAR IN MILWAUKER

The conflict of authority in the City of Mil the Commandant of the Soldiers' Home is crea ing a lively time in that usually placed city. It seems that two of the inmates committed an as sault upon another within the Home; that the assaulted party complained to the civil author ties, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the aggressors; and that when the Sheriff under took to arrest the parties the Commander denied his authority, and refused him permission to serve the warrant. Fortunately, this is not the first case of this kind where a conflict of jurisdic tion has arisen. It has been decided perhaps in dozen similar cases. The State of Wisc has ceded to the United States inrisdiction ov all the grounds and buildings occupied by the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, and under the Constitution of the United States this jurisdic tion is exclusive, and the territory covered l that jurisdiction is as free from any jurisdicti of the State of Wisconsin as it would be if th Home were located in some other State. That was the precise object sought and obtained the act of Wiscomin ceding the jurisdiction All crimes and offenses committed upon that territory, or within this exclusive jurnsdiction, are to be dealt with by the United States, under the laws made for such purposes by the United States. There have been repeat cases of this kind settled by the Courts in Massa chusetts, where the Government has numerou establishments, and especially the Armory and Arsenal at Springfield. There were attempts by the State to exercise jurisdiction over these premises in two kinds of cases, viz : (1) For offenses committed within the United State jurisdiction, and (2) by process against person residing within the territory covered by this jurisdiction. In both cases the Courts held that the State authority did not extend to the public grounds, nor to any person residing therein, be cause they were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

This whole matter was discussed in the oni ion by the Supreme Court of Ohio, delivered a few years ago, on the question of the right of inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio,

crats, had refused to let the inmates vote. The Republicans sued the county officers for damages, and the case eventually went to the Supreme Court of the State. That Court, composed exclusively of Republicans, unanimously decided that the men were not voters, that they did not reside within the jurisdiction of the State, and were exemp from all the obligations of citizens. They could not be considered citizens of Ohio, because they resided under a jurisdiction foreign to that of Ohio. In the opinion the Court cited the various precedents in this matter. which unquestionably cover the case now pending in Milwaukee. The Sheriff of Milwaukee it is said, proposes to call upon the Governor to call out the State troops to enforce the State authority within territory over which the State has formally renounced all jurisdiction, and in which, by the Constitution, the United States has and must exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The Governor will not be apt to hastily declare war against the United States. They have not gone quite that far even in Arkansas.

THE SEWING-MACHINE MONOPOLY.

There is another application before Congress o extend the patent of the "Wilson feed" imrovement. The history of this "feed" patent s interesting. The invention was discovered by man in Chicago, who filed his papers therefor, and in time got his patent. He was poor, and while his application was pending somebody be-longing to the Sewing-Machine Ring also applied or a patent for the same thing. This applicaion was rejected, but the Sewing-Machine Rin ontinued to use it. The Chicago patentee rought suit for infringement, and was put to an mmense cost to prosecute his suits, and so heavy were these expenditures that he had to sell first me share and then another of his patent, antil finally, when the term for which he patent was issued was about expiring the Courts gave him a final judgment, awarding to nis patent the priority of invention. At this ime he had but a small interest in his patent eft. The portions he had sold had all been purchased by the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company. This Company finally surrendered the patent, taking a new one for an extended term. The managers of the Patent Office had all changed in the meantime, and the original inventor found himself at the end of fourteen years without patent or any income from it; while his adversary had been during that same time collecting a royalty for the "feed" imovement from every machine made in the ountry. Some years ago Congress again exended this patent,—we suppose for seven years. Preparations are now making for another renewal. A correspondent of the New York Trib-

me, writing upon this subject, says : By means of this swindle of extended patents, conby means or this windle or extended parents, con-trary to law and decency, the people of this country are compelled to pay not less than \$6,000,000 per an-num more than would be necessary if the combination could not carry this legislation through Congress. sould not carry this legislation which this was ac-about four years ago, the way by which this was ac-complished became known to the writer. One hundred thousand dollars was placed at the command of the Washington, and placed the money, gent, who went to Washington, and placed the money, is the Credit Mobilier stock was put, where it would to the most good, accomplished the object, and the valent was extended. From the statement in your

There is perhaps no greater swindle endured y any people than that of the sewing-machine propoly in the United States. There are reat many different machines manufactured. The original patent for the principle of a sewng-machine is now free. All that remains patented are certain "improvements," and of these the "Wilson feed" is perhaps the nost important. The proprietors of six or eight different machines have combined to permit no other manufacturer to use the Wilson eed, so that the combination may beep up the exorbitant prices demanded for sewing-machines. producing a machine of any of the designs is not over \$11 each. The cost of the table or box now sold in the United States for less than \$100 may be sold at from \$25 to \$35, and afford a large profit. The same machines that are sold in the United States at \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. and \$90, are exported and sold in England and in all parts of Germany at from \$25 to \$35.

It is usfe to assume that, by virtue of this comination, these manufacturers do now receive over \$6,000,000 a year for machines in excess of what they would get if this "Wilson feed" patent was allowed to expire. There is no preense that these persons have not been comensated for their inventions, and, in the case of the Wilson feed, the original inventor never got a dollar for it, while others are reaping milli from the product of his brain. All that Congress should do in this matter is to let these atents expire, and if necessary take away any discretion in any person in the Patent Office to extend, renew, or revive any of them Certainly, it is time to put a stop to any further onopoly under the "Wilson feed" patent.

Mr. George Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois, is about to depart on a visit to his native land. No citizen of Chicago, during his long residence, has been more unob-trusive than Mr. Schneider, and yet no one is better and more favorably known to all classes of the community. In 1848 Mr. Schneider, then a citizen of Bavaria, took an active part in the a citizen of Bayaria, took an active particles great popular movement of that year, when the grand idea was the unification of the German people as one nation under a free Government. The revolution ended, as we all know, disastrously, and Mr. Schneider, with many others, fied the country. After his escape he was formally tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. He first made a home at St. Louis, where he established a German newspaper. This was in 1849. Two years later he moved to Chicago and began the publication here of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. In this enterprise he was successful. Three years later the paper bywas successful. Three years later the paper became the leading German organ of the Republican party, of which party Mr. Schneider became a conspicuous member. He was a defegate to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia which nominated Fremont for President in 1856, and again a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860. In 1861 he was according Convention for Elainore, in Denmark, but appointed Consul to Elsinore, in Denmark, but soon after returned to this city. President Liu-coin, in 1862, made him Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, he being the first Colector under the law. This office he held, to the lector under the law. This office he held, to the great estisfaction of the Government, until 1865, when he was elected President of the State Savings Institution, which bank, during the years following, became the leading institution of the kind in the West. In the spring of 1871 he resigned this place, disposed of his interest in the bank, and subsequently organized the National Bank of Illinois. He was elected President, and has continued at the head of the bank to this

rept pace with the most en marks by which time dos bors and the friends of his youth an honoral reputation won in the land of his erils, a heart whose affections are as warm as while boyieh zeal he took up arms for the free

afford "mighty interesting readays. Thus, the Danville Commer that the Republican party survived tion of one President and his advi-alluding now to Grant and his advithe race-course with the defection dred or two more." But the Car Murror (anti-inflation), preaching fro

text, says:

The Republican party has never yet.

The Republican party has never yet.

The Republican party has never yet.

Now, which is "the Republican party -The Illinois State Journal (infull confidence that Logan's arra perfect to carry and control the State Convention, June 17, de flationists have no purpose to secode party," and that anti-inflationists none. But the Rock Island Union (ast)

tion) says:

We think it would be carrying the cafar to compel the sober, honest men support a piatform indorsing the hour.

-The State Journal of Friday Indian against the Quincy Whig (anti-inflation Logan, Oglesby, et al., "are more fail dexes of the true Republican policy, a truly reflect the will of their constituents." the ravings of the wildest collausie Saturday the State Journal declares

and inflation), and says:

If this is done, the Republican party will convert the people will rally around its banner and we shall not witness the humilisting which any party must present which time; caich the breath of any faction, or humby the approving smiles of its self-constitutes papers are anti-inflation), speak

party upon this or any fight is a very pretty one as about the veto. They cannot without denouncing Oglesby a they cannot back on the Senators for Grant. The Ottawa Reppitiable state of don't-knowness. We advise it to follow the old negro, and "take to the woo idly forming party of Beform, rold adage, "When rogues fall get their dnes."—Earlville (IL)

—The Galesburg Register do

Sun.

-Morton, Butler, Ferry, Logan, rest, will have themselves to thank for rest, will have themselves to thank to sequences. They have dragged and or party into the quarrel, and now the q go on whether with or without their is

compiacency, real or pretent over the result is certainly (Ill.) Statesman

-When the true cause of Marton, La Carpenter, and other extreme inflation anxiety for the passage of the recent Curbiil is known, it will be found that it was of a scheme to help them and their dilque ically, than it was to help the people. If gentlemen felt so great a regard for the overtaxed people of the West, why did the sist in robobing them by salary-grabe. Credibilier, and Northern Pacific Railroad at This is what the people of the West would to know!—Cumberland County (III.) Den —Inflation to the honest farmer is rown when he raises a dollar's worth or grain he it honestly, and is entitled to an honest for it. Why is he less entitled to it this bondholder is to honest dollars for his into Depend upon it, the men who advocate gold is

bondholder and rags for the poo specious may be their logic, are dishonest schemes from dishones Ottavia (III.) Free Trader.

—It has been the prevailing im the farmers of Illinois, as a class, favor of inflation, but there is no tion for this belief. . . Certain portion of the community is more de-ested in having a stable currency, value in all countries, than the farm they can never have until every do-money in circulation can at once, is converted into coin at its face.—Alle-graph

graph

The theory upon which inflats
is that it would benefit the farma
looking at it from this selfish poly
cannot indorse is. The farmers of
have sold their product raised last
have nothing more to sell until ha
Luftation, therefore, would not be

LOCAL A

day afterneon was att ligent andience, and which these recitals c many of those pres

closely. The program op. 14, No. 1; the D C minor, op. 53; and sung by Mir's Fanny which has a ays bee ists, and m / only to make it a favorite m piece of reading, as sive, that Mr. Wolfao ing that he has made charming variety of bright and sunny came principles or characterize the No in a still more marke of them in detail at refer to their now.

—the sliegzo, with grace and playfulme its first and second melody so beautifucate chords, and so the succeeding variatively skipping so played a delicate a viay of feeling of the The second number was also gaven in a more. With regard to left a hint which the says, in his life siked Beeth even where we want to the so that these ide sent them selves to the poetic than the preformer period such heen superil sous.

**Sentation of the property of the prometry particular than the preformer period such heen superil sous.

**Sentation of the property of the print the preference of the

in all its phrees; the methotwo sociates opwhen they were connized the conflict of the treatment of the
resion I requested heys to two sonates,
that in D minor, op. Siakspeare's 'Tem was that in O minor, gramme as the Concey and effectiveness would have been a venumber if Mr. played the grand as vecupying the continuous of the rout owing to its image. Introduction to the re out owing to its lengt of the somata was a though his treatmen have astonished his Fannie Roof complete careful, comercentics ringing of the "Buse the next rectal is a embraces the E flat in Pathetique; the A and the beautiful as the "Ap compraine at songs, together both in text not be broken. For tout and of preservi-solm has assigned the the next singer in the

8. " Ye Triten,"..... "Mount lon,".... A Workley Song... Cradle So ag....

1. fa. " Rueda," (and 2. Pyanoe Solon 2. Two Parts Tune, .. 5. Dolefull Ditty-"B

6, "Good Night, Belo 7. Ye Quaker Co B. Auld Lang Syne, (in

The funeral of place from his late street, at soon yest friends and as exposed, to permit sonic emblems, elle May 6, 1874, aged days." On the lid. wreath, and a b telles,-the offer

The religious ser the Rev. A. X. Shoen corner of Warren av married the Captain He spoke of govern. He said that the officials one who was to se hormance of his da good officer, in tryment inem who do the of the deand the ravarend romaining that the saist the police and to eradicate vice and for the violation of When the sermon five city police, another around the compto hance of their court ound the coffin

UNITED HEBE

The United He an adjourned me the Synagogue, in that avenue. Mr. Charles Ko that the meeting he pose of devising me \$1,138.96, which the

rd Register (all the Rockford affation), speaking for the 8,000 city in Winnebago, says:

etter money, the latter would be set.

retrofore stated that we believe ittee will, at the Republicath, fix up a platform which will ionists and the vetoites both; it is to be carried on between 15 to be party organs, this bed by the logic of events. The declares its readmins to capacity if its utterances on the heeded, while the Springfiel well known, ready to leave it or any other question. Threaty one as it stands, and the which King, Logan or Grant, party of this State will serve is 1.—Illinois State Register. Ican papers are sorely puzzled a State, to know just what to de. They cannot support Grant coing Oglesby and Logan, and con the Senators without "going he Ottawa Republican is in a for don't-know-west-to-do-astyle it to follow the example of the take to the woods" of the rety of Reform, remembering is seen rogues fall out, honest me.

true cause of Morton, Logan to ther extreme 'inflationst passage of the recent Currency will be found that it was now help them and their clique polities to help the people. If these so great a regard for the poor, ie of the West, why did they as them by salary-grabs, Credit Morthern Pacific Railroad stails a people of the West would like of the honest farmer is robert a deliar's worth of grain he does in entitled to an honest dollars for his interest and is the honest farmer is robert a deliar's worth of grain he does is entitled to an honest dollars for his interest, the men who advocate gold for the drags for the people, however be their logic, are advocates of smee from dishodest motives—free Trader.

It there is no good foundary a the prevailing impression that Illinois, as a class, nave been in on, but there is no good foundaries. Certain it is, that no community is more directly integrated as a stable currency, of uniform intries, than the farmers, and this have until every dollar of paper intion can at once, if desired, be coin at its face.—Allon (Ill.) Televage of the proper which inflation is advocated

coin at its face.—Allos (III.) Teleupon which inflation is advocated
benefit the farmers. But, even
in this selfish point of view, we
it. The farmers of this country
product raised last year, and will
nore to sell until harvest this yearstore, would not benefit the furning the price of produce. And it
he farmers by increasing the price
hey have to bny—making them
rose for their goods out of the
ich they sold their produce, when
was within 12 per cent of specie
by several their produce, when
was within 12 per cent of specie
by guestion that a large portion of
tepublicans and Democrats alike,
o any more tampering with the
tion, justly feating that such
in the interest of speculators. It
in that they favor a return to
the set as early a day as practicalile,
policy the Republican party is
ifeld (III.) Old Flag.
or This was has addressed circulars
papers in the nine Western States.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

compence their concert season at McCormick's

Halt, Mis evening, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Madrigals. {a "Soon as I Careless Strayed,"} {b "The Soldiers" Madrigal,"}

2. Foure Parls Tune—"The Bed, Red Rose,"

Foure of Ye Syngserres.

3. "Ye Triten," Alle ye Syngserres.

4. "Oldde Filkes at Home," {Margery Pinchwife and Alle ye Synggerres.

4. "Mount! Ion." Alle ye Oldde Folkes.

6. A Worldey Song. Pradence Partridge.

6. Cralle Song. Alle ye Oldde Folkes.

8. Valtz. Ye Quaker Cliy Quartette.

9. Trampe Chorusse. Alle ye Synggerres.

6. "Good Night, Beloved," Alie ye Synggerree
7. Te Quaker Courtahip ... {Arasonia Vainlove, Humphrey Merrythought, h. Anid Lang Syne, (in ye olden style), Alie ye Oldde Folkes.

LOUIS J. LULL.

The funeral of ex-Police Captain Lull took place from his late residence, No. 143 North Adastreet, at noon yesterday, and the body was followed to Rose Hill by a large number of his friends and associates. The coffin was placed in the parlor, the features of the deceased being exposed, to permit a last look to be taken. The taket was of rosewood, ornamented with masonic emblems, silver plated. The plate contined this inscription: "Louis J. Lull, died May 6, 1874, aged 26 years 11 months and 6 days." On the lid of the coffin were a cross, a wreath, and a heart, of verbenas and immortilles,—the offerings of friendship.

telles,—the offerings of friendship.

The religious services, which consisted of a

den.

Among those present at the house were exCerporation Counsel M. F. Tuley, Capt. Buckley,
Allian Pinkerton, Francis Warner; Detectives
Gailagher, Liphardt, and Slayton, and Bailiffs
2d. Langley and George Cooper.

The remains were buried in the Masonic lot at
Ross Hill, with the ceremonies peculiar to the
Order, and those present felt that they had, indeed, lost a "dear brother."

the Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Waman avenue.

Mr. Charles Kozminski, the President, stated
that the meeting had been called for the purpose of devising means to make up the sum of
\$1,139.96, which they had ran short during the
winter. The strain on the Association during
the last half year had been exceedingly heavy
wings to the panic, which had thrown many
younger men out of employment, whom they could
not permit to starve. They had relieved all worthy
cases to the full extent of their power. They
had received large contributions, but the expenses had been much heavier. He hoped that
something would be done to make up the
deciency, as they could not allow their poor to be
sent to the poor-house.

The Scoreiary and Treasurer, then submitted

ant to the poor-house.

The Scerotary and Treasurer then submitt their semi-annual reports, which were publish in Tax Taxuruz two weeks ago.

Julius Resenthal, Esq., exteed that if assigned about \$6,900 to last them until part for the penaral meeting was to be acts.

never had been a deficiency before, but he supposed it was on account of the hard winter. He moved that during this summer no paupers from other places should be assisted, and that none but poor families living in the city should be aided by the Association.

Mr. Nathan Eisendrath said that if the mover of the resolution had worked with the Board, there would have been no use for his motion. The transient poor did cost them but little, as they usually received aid from the Relief Society and the railroads. If they had not taken charge of these persons and sent them away they would have become a burden to the Society and the county. Most of those who were relieved were families who had been a burden on the Society for years, and it was best to get rid of them. Some of them were from Memphis, who had come here to escape from the yellow fever, and all of them had to be sent back again. There were always transient paupers in the city who had to be supported. They would not let the county take care of them. Mr. Felsenthal thought there was no use for Mr. Rosenthal's motion, as plenty of money sould be raised by a picnic, festival, or fair.

On motion of Mr. Philip Stein, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Jacob Rosenberg moved that the United Hebrew Relief Association make arrangements for a picnic on the 15th of July.

Mr. Loowenthal boped that the motion of Mr. Rosenberg would be withdrawn. A committee should be appointed to make a collection to cover the deficiency.

Mr. Rosenberg withdrew his motion, and Mr. Schoenman moved that a committee of air, two sung by sills a laways been a favorite with all pianists, and needs only to be heard more frequently to make it a favorite with all hearers, is the closest piece of rading, as well as the most expressive, that Mr. Wolfsohn has yet given us, showing that he has made a very careful study of its charming variety of sentiment, as well as of its beight and sunny character throughout. The sams principles cuter into this sonats which characterize the No. 1, played a week ago, only in a still mere marked degree, and as we spoke of them in detail at that time, we do not need to refer to them now. In all the three movements—the allegico, with its marked contrasts of grace and playfulness with depth and force in its first and second parts; the audante, with its melody so beautifully introduced by the staccato chords, and so exquisitely interwoven with the succeeding variations; and the graceful and highly skuping scherzo—Mr. Wolfsohn displayed a delicate appreciation of the fanciful ruley of feeling of this wonderful poem in music. The second number was the op. 10, No. 3, which was also given in a very clear and effective manner. With regard to this sonats, Echindler his loft a hint which throws much light upon it. Hessys, in his Life of Besthoven: "I once asked Beett oven why he had not affixed to the different incovements of the sonatas an explanation of the poetic ideas they expressed, so that those ideas might at once prevent themselves to the mind of the intelligent hicarer. His answer was, that the age in which he composed his sonatas was more poetic than the present (1823), and that at the former period such explanations would have been superflowed. At that time, continued he, every one, exceived that the large in the Third Sonats in 1, op. 10, painted the feelings of a grief-wicken mind, with the varying tints in the light and shade, in the picture of melancholy in all its phoses; there was then no need of a key to explain the meaning of the music. So in the two sonatas upon 14, every one, at the time when they we

Mr. Rosenberg withdrew his motion, and Mr. Schoereman moved that a committee of six, two from each Division, be appointed to make collections. Mr. Schoeneman's motion prevailed and the Committee, after being appointed, commenced collecting among the delegates present, and quite a large sum was obtained.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

DECORATION-DAY. An adjourned meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of Ransom Post, G. A. R., Capt. John Stephens preciding. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted. Committee reports were then called for. Com-rade Harrington, from the Committee on Fitheir report. Comrade Getman, from the Committee on Decoration, reported they met last Thursday, and, owing to the fact that there were so few members, they were power to enlarge their numbers, if necessary.

power to enlarge their numbers, if necessary. They were also authorized to add the additional names of fifteen citizens, both ladies and gamen, and, on motion, were granted further time to make their report.

Comrade Fields, from the Committee on Programme, requested that Comrade Ruter might be added to the Committee, and further time in which to make their report, which was granted. Comrade Ferris, from the Committee on Transportation requested further time, which was granted; and on motion Gen. Joseph Stockton was added to the Committee. The Committee on Music were not ready to report, and further time was granted them.

dered the services of the derection of the committees will meet, as follows: Decoration, Music and Programme, at the hall of Ransom Post G. A. R., at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., Thursday; Executive and Finance, this evening, at No. 366 State street, at 7:30 o'clock; Transportation, Thursday ovening, at 7:30 o'clock; at No. 161 West Madison screet.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same time and place next Sunday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Officer James Carlan, of the street-railway force, was called by a conductor to arrest Charles King, a well-known West Side rough, who was drunk and disorderly. Officer Carlan promptly responded, when King drew a revolver, and threatened to the the was how an appropriate arrest to shoot him. He was, however, promptly arrested and looked up in the South Side Station.

The people of Chicago cannot afford to forget the meeting in Kingsbury Hall, this evening, in the interest of the Chicago Athenseum (late Chicago Christian Union). It is not often that so many of the representative men of Chicago can be gathered in the interest of one cause as will occupy the platform of Kingsbury Hall this evening, and speak in behalf of a society whose work is broad enough to embrace s without distinction of sex, nationality, or creed. The annual meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will be held this even-ing at the Grand Pacific Hotel. After the annual election of officers, Profs. DeLafontaine and Simon will present a paper, deferred from the last meeting, on the "Spectroscopic Appearances of Blood." The paper will be illustrated with illu-minated appearances. minated spectroscopic exhibition of specimens.

A great deal of interest is manifested among the members of the Union Catholic Library Association in the annual election that occurs Tuesday. An "Opposition ticket" has been placed in the field, composed as follows: President, M. J. Dunne; First Vice President, T. F. Judge; Second Vice President, P. J. Hennesey; Treasurer, J. Naghten; Recording Secretary, J. L. Sheahan; Financial Secretary, E. U. Mantz; Corresponding Secretary, M. F. Scannel; Managers, Washington Hesing, James Walsh, R. V. Johnson, H. T. Murray, George Glassbrook, and P. S. Condon.

P. S. Condon.

The Kankakee Line changed time yesterday. The Kankakee Line changed time yesterday...
The morning train leaves the Illinois Central
Depot at 7:30 a. m., and the Twenty-second
Street Depot at 7:40 a. w. The night-express
leaves every evening at 7:30. Both trains run
through to Louisville and Cincinnati, without
delay, and make direct connection with the Baltimore & Onio Railroad for Eastern cities. All
the outside offices of this line have been closed,
except the General Office, No. 121 Randolph
street, where sleeping-cars can also be secured.

As the Aurora train, which left this city at 1

telles,—the offerings of friendship.

The religious services, which consisted of a brief address and a prayer, were conducted by the Bev. A. X. Shoemaker, of the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, who married the Captain, a little over a year ago. He spoke of governments, which were organized by God for the protection of the people, and said that the officials were His ministers. The one who was to buried had died in the parformance of his duty, like a brave man and a good officer, in trying to bring to punishment men who disobeyed the laws. The life of the deceased was commended, and the reverend gentleman concluded by romarking that the people at large should easist the police and detectives in their efforts to tradicate vice and bring outlaws to an account for the violation of legislative enactments.

When the sermon ended, the squad of twenty-five city police, another from Pinkerton's agency, and B' air Lodge of Masons, marched in single file around the coffin to again look upon the countenance of their comrade.

The cortege then formed in the street in the following order, and proceeded to the Kinsie street depot, followed by a goodly number of men, women and children:

Gly Police, Sergt. Conners Commanding.

Pinkerton's Police.

Nevin's Dean's Band.

Bistr Lodge.

Hearse.

Carriages.

The following Masons acted as pall-bearers: Howard Clark, William Shaw, Philo Dodge, Thomas Courtney, Charles McCabe, and — Linden. street, where sleeping-cars can also be secured.

As the Aurora train, which left this city at 1 p. m. yesterday, had just passed Robert street, near Sixteenth, the right-hand cylinder of the engine No. 91, J. B. Cooley, engineer, struck and main antly killed a Hollsunder, John Bendien, a man 80 years old, who was driving some cows across the track. The engineer saw the cows on the track, and held his engine dewn. They got across, but the old man, apparently bewildered, tried to go across in front of the engine, but was hit in the spine, thrown into a pool of yeter, and was taken out dead in lees than a minute. The train stopped within seventy feet of the spot, and Conductor A. J. Spur did not start until the engine had run down to Lawndale crossing and secured a suzgeon. The bell on the engine was ringing when the accident happened.

geon. The bell on the engine was ringing when the accident happened.

THE RAILROAD MISSION.

The seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Railroad Mission was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Railroad Chapel on State street, near Fourteenth. After the usual introductory exercises, Father Kent delivered the opening address, and gave a history of the school. May 10th, 1857, he got together a few persons in sear on the Michigan Southern road, and started the Mission. The next year a Chapel was built. In six years this building was too small to accommodate the members of the Mission, and March 27th, 1864, a new and commodious brick Chapel was dedicated. The great fire swept this away, and in the summer of 1872 the present chapel was begun, which was not yet completed. During all these years the Mission has been constantly growing in strength, having at present a membership of over 600.

At the close of Father Kent's remarks, a hymn was sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Gibson, formerly of Montreal, but at present pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, made a stirring address, briefly reviewing the Mission's work, and urging upon all the need of an earnest and persistent fight for the cause in which they were enlisted. Other remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, and the Secretary, Mr. Bushnell, made his report, after which Father Kent pronounced the benediction, and the Mission entered into its eighteenth year.

cided that no power existed to add to the lists for the current year these notable omissions referred to.

Mr. P. Rafferty, the Town Assessor for West Chicago, not satisfied with the justice of this decision, appealed to the Auditor of State, at Springfield, and it will be seen by the latter appealed hausse that Gan. Lippinsott decides

ista, with 10 per cent interest thereon:

P. Raferty, Eq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of 28th ult., Section 76, Revenue law, provides that "If any real or personal property shall be omitted in the assessment of any year, ... the same, when discovered, shall be listed and assessed by the Assessor and placed on the assessment and tax-books. The arrearage of tax, which might have been assessed, with 10 per cent interest thereon, from the time the same ought to have been paid, shall be charged against such property by the County Clerk, &c."

C. E. LITPINCOTT.

Auditor P. A.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—C. T. Cromwell, New York; R. R. Cable, Rock Island; Albert Rutson, England; A. Wight, St. Louis: P. Studebaker, South Bend: J. D. Reynolds, Pittsburgh; A. N. Lewis, Brooklyn; H. C. Rothery, England.

Palmer House—H. H. Noble, San Francisco; J. T. Watkins, New York; M. Stewart, Louisville; C. B. Hatch, Rochester; J. R. Farrar, Boston; C. J. Lyster, Montana; Lewis S. Burke, Trenton, N. J.

Tremont House—N. B. Perry, Albany; J. L. Day, New York; J. Schweitzer, San Francisco; G. B. Smith, Keokuk; R. McMarshall, Green Bay; H. H. Brown, Battle Creek; T. E. Gaynor, New York.

Sherman House—TheHon, J. P. Farnsworth; St. Charles; J. D. Thorbum, Liverpool; E. S. Hildreth, Boston; H. M. Britton, Cincinnati; J. H. Setchel, Little Miami; M. N. Forney, New York.

LAKE

TEMPERANCE. A temperance meeting was held at the Engle-wood Presbyterian Church Friday evening. Mr. A. G. Warner was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Byrne Secretary. Among the speakers of the evening were Prof. D. P. Wentworth, of the Normal School; Frederick R. Kinimey, and several other prominent persons. Resolutions were adopted regarding the granting of saloon licenses in Englewood, and also a committee appointed to present them to the Board of Trustees. The meeting also appointed a Committee on a Fermanent Temperance Organization, and, as the meeting was large and enthusiastic, the appointment will finally culminate in a successful temperance so ciety in Englewood. The latter Committee will

A temperance meeting was also held at the Baptist Church of Englewood. Dr. Evarts delivered an address on the "Philosophy of the Pledge." The meeting, like the one held in the Presbyterian Charch, adopted resolutions in relation to the liquor-business in Englewood, and appointed a committee to present them to the Trustees of the town.

Enand of Trustees.

The Trustees met at 4:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, with all the members present.

The petitions for positions on the police were taken up. The Committee to whom the 'matter was referred reported in favor of increasing the force and the removal of some of the present officers. They recommended that all contracts with men east of Stewart avenue cease; that the Board proceed to fill the vacancies, together with such additional force as was necessary for the public good; that the stars worn by the officers be renumbered, and that the salary of the officers in charge of the Town-Hall be increased to \$50

public good; that the stars worn by the officers be renumbered, and that the salary of the officers in charge of the Town-Hall be increased to \$50 per month. The report was accepted and its recommendations adopted.

The Board then proceeded to ballot and appointed the following officers east of Stewart avenue: Messrs, Fergus Reilly, Michael Egan, G. F. Condon, and Philip Bertemus.

The Committee to whom was referred the license matter and legality of the saloon ordinance, made no report, but simply presented the Town Attorney's report, which, after summing up the entire matter, arrives at the conclusion that the ordinances adopted is general, impartial, reasonable, and, last but not least, legal. The report, or rather opinion, was, on motion,

tial, reasonable, and, last but not least, legal. The report, or rather opinion, was, on motion, accepted and placed on file.

The temperance delegation then spoke on the matter of granting a license to Mr. Read and Mr. Sherwood, proprietors of the Sherwood House, of Englewood. They represented the mass meeting heid the night before, and in accordances with their instruction, they presented the following resolution:

*Resolved**, That we earnestly request, and confidently trust that, the Town Board of the Town of Lake will not, against the almost unanimously expressed wish of our neighborhood, grant a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the house, located as it in the vicinity of our schools and known as the Sherwood House.

The commmunication was, on motion, received

in the vicinity of our schools and known as the Sherwood House.

The commmunication was, on motion, received and ordered to be placed on file.

After considerable discussion, a motion was made to grant the license to Mr. Read and accept his bonds. The motion was made in order to bring the subject up for consideration. The result was as follows: Yeas—Brinkman, 1; Nays, 4. The motion was declared lost.

A resolution was adopted appointing Col. J. T. Foster Superintendent and Engineer of Public Works, and also providing that whenever his services are required outside of his field labors, he shall hold himself in readiness to render such assistance. His salary is to be \$1,800 per annum.

The Board then adjourned.

ESCAPE OF AN INSANE WOMAN. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns,
Monez. Ill., May 9.—During the night of
April 26, Mrs. Mary Blivenicht escaped from the
County Poor-House near Joliot, by jumping
from a window of her room in the second story,
a distance of about 16 feet. Thus far all efforts
have failed to discover her whereabouts. Mrs.
Blivenicht is, as her name indicates, a German;
is about 35 years of age; and has been somewhat insane for several years. Efforts have
been made to have her admitted into the State
Asylum but, for some reason, without success.

Afew months ago she was taken to the Doorhave failed to discover her whereabouts. Mrs. Blivenicht is, as her name indicates, a German; is about 35 years of age; and has been somewhat insane for several years. Efforts have been made to have her admitted into the State Asylum, but, for some reason, without success. A few months ago she was taken to the Poor-House,—it being, at least for the present, the best that could be done for her. It is hoped that, in sympathy for her husband, family, and friends, you will give this a place in The Tranver; and, also, that any one who may obtain any information of this unfortunate woman will at once inform her unhappy husband by addressing C. Elivenicht, Monee, Will County, Ill.

Teaching the Dumb to Speak. Teaching the Dumb to Speak.

Teaching the dumb to speak was lately shown to be no paradox in London. Lord Granville took the chair at an interesting meeting in Fitzroy Square, at which an examination of deaf-mute pupils clearly demonstrated the fact that the metions of the lips can be followed and repeated by ninety-nine out of one hundred of the youngest children, who, having been deaf from their birth, are, as an ordinary sonsequence, dumb.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a gentle-man connected with the press of that city cele-brated, on the 2d of May, bis birthday, his wife's birthday, and his wedding-day. It was the twentieth anniversary. When married, the Joint age of his wife and himself were 50 years. On the last 2d of May the joint ages of his children were 50 years.

MARINE.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, May 9 and 10.

ARBIVED.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Sagatuck, iumber.

Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.

Sthr Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Sthr E. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber.

Steam bargs M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.

Steam bargs M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Ballie, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Halde, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Rouse, Simmona, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr A. Frederick, Grand Hawen, wood.

Schr A. Frederick, Grand Hawen, wood.

Schr Matellesster, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr A. Frederick, Grand Hawen, wood.

Schr Matellesster, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 20 bris Sour.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 26,000 bu cais,
Schr E. Pitzgerald, Buffalo, 20,237 bn wheat.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 20,237 bn wheat.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 20,250 bu corn.
Prop Chas. Reliz, Manistee, 10 bris flour, 6 bris perk,
6 bris beef, 25 pkgg groceries.
Schr J. Bigler, Ogdensburgh, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr D. Farguson, Cedar River, 5 bris beef, 3 bris oil,
200 libe butter, 28 pkgs groceries.
Schr Gasock, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Chasock, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Johnson, Saugainck, 300 green hides, 2 tons
feed, and sundries.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr John Onew, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

Simr Gorons, St. Jo. 13 brls pork, 10 brls flour, 25 sacks potatoes.

MIGHT CILEARANCES.

Barge Advance, Peabtigo, 5 brls lard, 2 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Hartford, Kingston, Out., 19,495 bu corn.
Schr Florids, Oswego, 19,800 bu corn.
Schr Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 60,600 bu osts.
Prop Cuyapoga, Duluth and intermediate ports, 985 pkgs feed, 50 pkgs liquor, and sundries.
Schr Ishyan, Oswego, 23,336 bu osts.
Schr Ishyeming, Port Huron, 27,302 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee and intermediate ports, 10 brls oil, 310 bars iron, and sundries.
Schr S. F. Atwater, Kingston, Ont., 18,050 bu wheat, Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, 60 brls pork, 10 brls whisky, 25 sacks feed, and sundries.
Schr Three Brothers, Buffalo, 23,700 bu corn.

Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 10 brls pork, 8 tubs butter.

Lake Freights.

Several vessels were taken, chiefly for the lower lakes. Rates were 3½ c for oats, 3½ c for corn, and 4c for wheat, to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston at 8½ c; corn at 8c. Corn to Oswego at 7½ c. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Three Brothers, corn at 3½ c. corn at 8c. Corn to Oswego at 7½ c. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Three Brothers, corn at 3½ c. corn Montana corn through. To Kingston for wheat, to Buffalo, Wheat to Kingston at 8%c; corn at 8c. Corn to Oswego at 7%c. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Three Brothers, corn at 3%c; prop Montana, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Hartford, corn at 8c. To Oswego—Schr Florida, corn at 7%c; achr Eivina loads ests on owners' account. To Erie—Prop Alaska, wheat through. To Tavina—Schr Iahpeming, corn on private terms. To Ogdensburg—Prop Oswegatchie and schr Sloan, on private terms. Total, 9; capacity, 215,000 bu corn; 24,000 bu cots, and 50,000 bu wheat.

Detraotr, May 8.—No grain charters were reported to-day. The brig Waucoma, chartered by 8. Whitaker for O. S. Storts, Buffalo, with staves. The soow F. X. has been chartered to freight cedar posts from Nine-Mile Point, Lake Huron, to Detroit at 4%c each. The rates last season were 9c.

Milwaukee, May 8.—Charters—To Buffalo, schrs Delaware and Thomas Gawn, wheat at 4c. To Oswego, schr Mystic Star, corn, part on owner's account and part at 8c per bu.

BUFFALO, May 8.—A large fleet of vessels arrived in port yesterday, but what few charters were made are on private terms. Vessels are not inclined to bother with coal at 25c per ton.

Vessels Pussed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron Dock, May 10. — Vessels passed down to-day: Lake Forest, Sam Cook, David A. Wells, Gerritt Smith, Daniel G. Fort, Schuylkill, Allegheny. Lone Star, Golden West, Kingraber, L. C. Woodruff, Metropolis, Roger L. Parsons, O. M. Bond, Stampede, Phillips, Ogarita, C. A. King, J. Morlett, Halstead, J. C. King, Cortes, Higgie & Jones, Mary Coply, White Cloud, and Fiorida. No wind.

Miscellancous.

Miscellaneous.
CHROAGO.
Although the weather was clear and warm Saturday, it was a very bad day for sailors, the wind blowing almost a gale from the southwest, preventing vessels from entering the harbor.
—Another storm is probable, the weather man having displayed his red emblem.
—The prop Alaska, of the Anchor Line, arrived here Saturday morning. She unloaded her cargo at the dock near Clark street bridge, and then want up the "creek" to take on another load for Erie. This is the first propeller that has made the round trip since the opening of the straits.
—A new toller has been placed in the Vessel-Owners' Towing Association tug Rebel, and she will be out in a few days.
—The first arrivals from Escanaba in this harbor were the steam barges S. D. Baldwin and Agnes L. Foter. They arrived here Saturday morning with loads of iron-ore.
—A meeting of lumber vessel owners will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Oison and Headland's sail-loft, Nos. 252 and 254 South Water street, for the purpose of talking over the low tariff rates, and what measures should be taken under the circumstances.
—The prop Lake Erie, bound from this city to Mon-

rates, and what measures should be taken under the circumstances.

—The prop Lake Erie, bound from this city to Montreal, with wheat, sprang a le k in her stern-pipe, about fifteen miles from Fort Cotborne, g' She arrived there with water in her hold. A large portion of her cargo is damaged.

—The new tow-barge Transfer, built by Kirby, Purlong & Co., to run their line of tow-barges between Grand Haven and this city, arrived here yeaterday with a load of lumber. This is her first trip. She is a fine-looking craft, has three masts, and is well built.

—The tug Babcock broke her cylinder-top, cross-head, and strap on her main journal.

—The Domioton papers complain of the presen condition of the bar at the mouth of the Thames River, where there is but eight and a half feet of water. A majority of the vessels which visit Chatham for cargoes, have a dwst far exceeding this, and are consequently compelled to highter a considerable portion of freuch: before they can make their arts. This article

for a trip.

Mr. Alexander Allen and others are about to establish a new ship-yard at Milwaukee.

— About 46 feet of Shirland's pier in the Town of Green Bay, just south of Red River line, was carried away by the loc during the severe storm of two weeks

—The bout 40 feet of Shirland's pier in the Town of Green Bay, just south of Red River line, was carried away by the ice during the savere storm of two weeks 450.

—The tug George N. Brady has been rebuilt at an outlay exceeding \$16,000. Her hull has been made over with new material, making her as sound a vessel as when first launched.

A young salior named Joseph LaRose was knocked overboard by the jibbing of the foreboom on the schr Wanderer, off Dunkirk, Friday morning. Young La Rose was about 23 years of age. His home was at Port Dover, where he leaves parents,

—The strike of the coal-heavers and lumber-shovers at Cleveland etill continues. At a meeting Friday evening, they adopted a scale of prices considerably above those offered by ficulers. About 760 strikers assembled along the river Saturday forenoon, but no serious trouble occurred. The police arrested a number of them who were trying to create disturbance. The military dranizations of the city have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to assist the police in case of rick.

—The Detroit Post of Saturday contains the following important item for mariners: "Yesterday, Capt. Alexander McDougali, of the prop Japan, stopped his boat on the trip to Chicago at Bar Point, and spent about two hours in getting into position the new buoy at that point, and in commencing the establishment of range lights at the lime kilns. He says the buoy is located as nearly on the boundary line as possible, in 14 feet of water, and on the rock. The best channel is on the esta side, although there is a good channel of from 200 to 500 feet in width on either side of the buoy. The buoy is red and black, with a 16-foot spar, on the head of which is a white flag, The Captain recommends making the passage to the westward of the buoy. To the westward, 500 feet from where the flagship is located, the anchor was let go in 12 feet of water, taking hold in a mass of loose rocks. The following is the position of the flagship in the might-time will be green above white; and the d

"als."

—The Detroit Pres Press says that one of the most important lights for the protection of lake shipping is that which is located on what is known as "Horshoe Reef," at the entrance to Niagara River. Its location is nearly midway between Buffalo and Fort Erie, on the Canada side, on which is established an elevated iron beacon on masopry pler, with keeper's dwelling painted whits. It bears southeast by one quarter south from Fort Erie, and from Buffalo light west by north.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PLEURISY PAINS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ARE SOON RELIEVED BY THAT CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND

HERRING & CO

Have removed their Office and Warehouse to their Factory, corner Fourteenth-st. and In-

HERRING & CO.,

WEST SIDE

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Offer the following DECIDED BAR-GAINS in

Silks & Dress Goods. 1 Case Japanese Silks, 25 cts. yd.

Japanese Silks, richer goods, Japanese Silks, bright colors, 50 ets. yd. Fancy Silks, dark and light styles, 75 cts.
Fancy Silks, good quality, 85 cts.
Fancy Silks, dark, medium, and light colors, choice styles, worth \$1.50, for \$1.00 per yd.

\$1.50, for \$1.00 per yd.
Fancy Silks, superior quality, handsome styles, \$1.25 yd.
The above lines of goods are decided bargains, much under regular value, and the assortment is unsurpassed in this city for size and completeness.

Bl'k Lyons Silks at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$1.85, the cheapest goods in the market.

Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, satin finish, at \$2, a. special bargain.

in finish, at \$2, a special bargain, worth \$2.75. Richest and finest qualities Bl'k Silks equally low.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY BAR-

THIS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN is offered in Dress Goods:
Choice Spring Shades Cashmere
Foulards, 30 cts. yd., an excellent
fabric, well worth 60 cts.
A line of Mohairs, Poplins, Glove
Cloths, and other Dress Goods, at
25 cts., decidedly cheap.
Rep Poplins, Spring Shades, 20
cts.

cts. Choice Shades in Cashmeres, Poplins d' Paris, Diagonals, and other All-Wool Dress Goods very cheap.

BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS! Madison & Peoria-sts. SHAWES.

Shawls!

VERY LOW PRICES.

In addition to our splendid assortment of Real Camel's Hair Square ment of Real Camel's Hair Square and Long Shawls, Striped Camel's Hair for Carriage Wraps, Paisley Fr. Cashmere, Broche Fashionable and Beautiful Embroidered Black Cashmere, New Fig'd Cashmere, White and Fancy Shetland, White and Fancy Silk and Summer Shawls of every description, all at popular prices, we will offer,

MONDAY, APRIL 11, Some extraordinary Bargains in a Job Lot of Silk and Wool

Ottoman Shawls, FULLY 50 PER CENT UNDER VALUE.

State and Washington-sts. HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

76 Madison-st.

I will offer on Monday, and during the week, 1,000 SWITCHES at prices that will suit all, ranging in prices from \$1 to \$100 each. LA-DIES don't fail to embrace this opportunity. F. CAMPBELL,

76 Madison-st. BUILDING FELT. &c.

Roofing, (VERMIN PROOF), AND

Building Felt.

The Best Sheathing in Use. Send for Circular and Samples. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MEDICINAL.

RACAHOUT des Arabes.

Which is pronounced by competent judges superior to a yet offered the public, either by foreign or domestic ma-viacturers. Kacabont is composed of the best notriti-and restoring substances. It is a favorite breakfast be-erage for ladies and young persons, to whom it give FRESHNESS and KMEONFORT. It is especially d-airable for NELVOUS people, or these afflicted wit Ask for W. BAKER & CO.'S, and take no W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass

WANTED. WANTED. Harness-Cleaner and Night-Watch: mustring good references from city livery tables. Apply at BEOWN'S Livery-Stables

274, 276 & 278

WABASH-AV CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

RETAIL,

Recent Importations of FRENCH & ENGLISH DEC-ORATED DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST SETS; fine KAM GARNS White Earthen and CHINA; Suitable for Polonaises and ENGRAVED, CUT, and Plain Dresses. Entirely new styles at remarkably low prices. GLASSWARE; SILVER-PLATED GOODS: TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUT-LERY.

LADYES' JACKETS.

CLOAK DEP'T.

Will offer on Monday, May 11,

In Kam Garn, Melton, and other desirable Fabrics, adapted to Spring and Summer wear, at the remarkably low price of

\$5.00 EACH. These are decided bargains, and must be examined to be appreciated.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

\$3.00 COLLARS AT......\$2.40

\$4.80 COLLARS AT......\$3.60 \$6.00 CUFFS AT......\$4.80 67 & 69 Washington-st.

SHRTS Elegant in Design, Superb in Workman-ship, Faultless in Fit. HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

BANK STATEMENT Report of the Condition

Third National Bank

OF CHICAGO, At Close of Business May 1, 1874.

82,223,677.86 11,315.12 Cons & Discounts.

U. S. Bonda to aporre circulation.

Other Bonds and
Stocks (cost)....

Due from redoeming and Keerve Ag'ts
des from other
Desired and Reserve Ag'ts
Desired and Bankers 667,000.00 57,166.67 \$264.127.74 109,703.84 149,719.25 523,543.88 Furniture and Fix-tures Current Expenses... .8,307.44

Cash Items, includRevenue Stamps.

E sch au ge 4 or
Cloaring House,
Bills of other National Banks.
Fractional Currency
and Nickels.
Specie.
Legal Tender Notes

Cash Items, includRevenue Stamps.

10,532.08

262,854.88

49,734.00

2,216.15

590.791.00 907,699.23 LIABILITIES, \$4,434,398.93

Capital Stock... Surplus Discount. Exchange Interest. Profit and Loss. \$759,000.00 \$34,194.10 1,936.27 11,726.50 90.086.46

State of Illisols, County of Cock, as.

I. L. V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Each of Chicage, de solemnij, swear that the above statement is tree to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. V. Parsons, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2th day 0. Ma 1874. MAGE S. BRADY. Notary Futbo. Correct—Attest: WM. T. All.EM. CHAS. E. STESLE,

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Grand Raven, Maskagon, etc., daily (Sunday avented) Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday
and Fridey.
For Escanaba, Negause, Marquette, etc.,
Fridey.
Fri SUMMER RESORT.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS. GRAND UNION HOTEL,

We shall offer Monday, May 11,

DEPARTMENT Fine lines English Mohair, Clouded and Mixed, at the low

25 CENTS PER YARD AND UP. The most popular article this season for Street and Walking Dresses. Also a line of Wool

FIELD, LEITER & CO. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS. BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

At the Close of Business, May 1. '74. 6,336.48

17:160:73 133.15 25,272.92 10,072.00

LIABILITIES. 10,822.11 2,324.1 18,605.4

20,982.85 Notes and bills redis-

Report of the Condition

Union Stock-Yard NATIONAL BANK.

OF CHICAGO. At Lake, in the State of Illinois,

8787,813.74 90,000.00 447:391:04 411:381:36

Report of the Condition and Leather Bank,

OF CHICAGO. At the Close of Business, on Friday, May 1, 1874, in compliance with the call of the Chicago Clearing-House

Notes and Bills Discounted.
Smort time Bills of Exchange.
Scapended Debt.
Indubtedness of Directors
Overdrafts.
Furnitures, Fixtures, and
Charter 4,093.31 hocks on other Banks. S 14,287.87

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Mr. Wolforin's fifth sonata recital on Saturday afterns on was attended by a large and intel-

fournat of Friday insists, as cy Whig (anti-inflation), the

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

Whatever changes have taken place in the al financial situation this week are to be asbed to the weather. The warm, summer-like ye that have so suddenly succeeded the chilly inclemency of last week have had several arked effects. Retail trade in the city has impoved; country collections have grown much tter; and the farmers have begun to ship astward a large amount of the produce they had back till the opening of navigation.

This movement of produce has drawn from a city a good deal of currency. More than 500,000 went out in one day. The main deand is from Northern Iowa, Minneseta, and inconsin. Much more would have been called

alances, \$2,216,922.01; corresponding to 1,511.94 and \$2,424,167.86 respectively in

per to be transfers: London, 492%;

and Foreman continues the old business.

Marine Company has elected the follow-entlemen Directors: J. Young Scammon, an Wheeler, E. B. McCagg, Coddington gg, and George M. Bogue.

a splication of W. S. Jackson & Co., of tor, Ill., for a charter for a National Bank, een granted by the Treasury Department. apital of the bank will be \$50,000.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

New York Daily Bulletin of May 7 publa full statement of the condition of the nail Banks on Feb. 27, hast, furnished it by stroller Knox. We reprint the following act, which shows the condition of the NaBanks in the United States, at the close siness on Friday, the 27th day of Feb. 1874, compared with the return of Feb. 78:

	Feb. 27, 74.	Feb. 28, '73,
Loans and discounts \$		\$913,285,189
U. S. bonds to secure cir-	3,797,901	*********
U. S. bonds to secure de-	389,614,700	384,675,050
posits	14,600,200	15,035,000
U. S. bonds on hand Other stocks, bonds and	11,043,400	10,436,950
mortgages	25,305,736	22,063,806
Due from other National	101,502,851	95,773,077
Due from State banks and	38,624,001	39,483,700
Beal estate, furniture, and	11,496,711	13,595,679
fixtures	36,043,741	34,023,057
Current expenses	.7,016,275	6,977,831
Premiums	8,723,628	7,205,259
Checks and other cash		
Exchanges for Clearing-	10,269,955	11,761,711
Bills of other National	62,786,119	131,386,860
Banks	19,972,336	15,998,779
Bills of State banks	30,915	*********
Fractional currency	2,309,919	2,289,680
Specie	83,365,863	17,777,673
Legal-tender notes U. S. certificates of deposit	102,717,563	97,141,909
for legal tender notes,	37,235,000	18,400,000
Three per cent certificates	We dee	1,805,000
	1,808,500,529	\$1,839,152,715
Capital stock paid in 3	490,859,901	\$484,551,811
Surplus fund	123,097,347	114,681,018
Undivided profits	50,235,919	48,578,045
State Bank notes out-	339,602,952	336,292,459
standing.	1,078,988	1,368,271
Dividends unpaid	1,291,055	1,465,993
Individual deposits	595,850,334	656,187,551
U. S. deposits	7,276,959	7,044,848
officers	5,034,624	5,835,698
Due to National Banks	188,435,388	134,231,842
Due to State Banks and		
Notes and bills re-dis-	48,112,2:3	38,124,903
counted	3,448,828	5,117,810
Bills payable	4,275,002	5,672,532
Total		\$1,839,152,715
	1,978	
During the twelve mo	nus under	comparison,

During the twelve months under comparison, tere has been an increase of twenty-eight in the number of banks, of \$6,800,000 in the nount of capital, and of \$3,800,000 in the nount of capital, and of \$3,800,000 in the nount of circulation; the aggregate of notes atstanding, however, being still (at the date of its return) \$14,600,000 below the sum authored by law. The amount of loans and discuss in \$19,000,000 lower than a year previous, hals in the "individual deposits" there is the try large reduction of \$60,800,000, a decline of per cent, which is trisceable mainly to the total of the color of \$60,800,000, and the color of \$60,800,000, and the color of liquidation of private indebtedness masquent upon the panic.

An analysis of the reserves shows that the unitry banks, which are required by law to bep 15 per cent, held at the close of February 1.7 per cent against 20.8 per cent in the year avious; the redemption banks, whose legal infimum of reserve is 25 per cent, held 29.9 per the gainst 26 per cent a year previous; and the New York City banks held 31.7 per cent, impared with 24.8 per cent at the same time 1873.

Taking all the banks together, the surplus be-

neared with 24.8 per cent at the same time 1873.
Laking all the banks together, the surplus bemil legal reserve is \$33,304,049 higher than at a corresponding date of last year.
The Bulletin points out that there were 12,500,000 more legal tenders in the hands of a banks at the close of last February than a sar previous; \$13,600,000 of the increase being in the New York banks, and \$5,800,000 in the anks of the other redemption cities. It will hus be seen that, owing to the general depression of business, only some \$3,500,000 of the 126,000,000 of additional legal tenders issued by inc Treasury had at the end of February found its way into the active circulation of the country, the remainder resting in the banks and unelessly augmenting their reserves.

The following list showing the highest, lowest, and closing prices of active stocks for the past week is furnished by A. O. Slaughter.

past week is furnished by A. O. S.	laughter		V
Highest.	Lowest.	Closung.	Y
Western Union Telegraph 741/	. 6936	72	I S
Pacific Mail 45	42	44%	8
New York Central 2 9814	. 97	98%	1
Erie	34%	36	8
Harleth	126	198	13
Northwestern 45%	4114	4314	
Northwestern preferred	59	611	
Rock Island 98%	9616	97%	
8t. Paul	31%	84%	t
St. Paul preferred 55	48	55	d
Watnah. 41 Ohio & Mississippi 25%	3814	55 41	
Ohio & Mississippi 25%	23 %	2436	
O. O. & L. C 20%	18%	20%	b
Lake Shore 76%	73%	76%	
Union Pacific 34%	29%	80%	12
LOCAL BTOCKS.	-104		8
The following quotations of loc	al stoc	ke are	W
furnished by Mesars. Hammond &	Gara	-	c
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Biz	Asked.	
Piret National Bank	780	Askeu.	C
Third National Bank	115	0.500	1
Fifth National Bank	197	CONTRACT OF	
Union National Bank	198	140	3
Commercial National Bank	145	150	
Merchants' National Bank	2000	100 mg	0
Dutte seemen Dutte	- BAN	142.55	

REAL ESTATE.

wanted cannot be obtained, holders will wait till they can be. The interest on mortgages is promptly paid, better paid than ninety days ago. There are few applications for loans. The supply of money is ample. The rates of interest are as favorable as ever, namely, 10 per cent for small loans, and 9 per cent for large loans.

Mr. Tillay has the plans for the new operahouse mearly completed. There have been a great many visitors at his rooms during the week, to view the paper aspect of the building. Ground was broken on Friday, and a large force of workmen are at work excavating for the foundation. As this is the most pertentions enterprise of the year in this direction, it is exciting much attention.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 9: COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
lour, bris	10,668	6,651	6,632	5,235
Vheat, bu	126,730	20,700	136,980	67,810
orn, bu	90,882	47,275	138,715	58,572
ats, bu		43,080	74,156	31,416
ye, bu		1,630	2,861	
larley, bu	3,580	795	2,884	3,679
rass Seed, Ibs	100,980	59,795	100,083	23,812
lax Seed, Ibs	British State		1000	3,500
troom Corn, fbs	12,700	14,000	1,800	
ured Meats, fts		54,920	436,033	342,640
oef, bris				75
ork, bris	309		2,755	
ard, the	6,230	164,740	624,760	24,760
allow, hs	22,740	15,495	20,000	21,496
utter, hs	68,565	36,407	9,527	6,000
ressed hogs, No		91		
Ave hogs, No	11,914	10,537	12,517	8,427
attle, No	1,219		2,692	2,061
heep, No	1,693		1.032	
lides, Ths	167,508	86,630	114,092	41,694
lighwines, brls	333	317	198	322
Vool, the	103,204	16,077	78,046	88,120
otatoes, bu	2,320	9,976	126	1,800
umber, No. feet	2437,000	2928,006	2127,257	1672,000
hingles, No	1080,000	2940,000	1678,000	
ath, No	97,000	1842,000	297,000	199,000
alt, bris		3,170		
Withdrawn from			y for e	ty con-

sumption, 332 bu wheat; 7,096 bu corn; 2,492 bu cats; 1,676 bu rye; 471 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 11,812 bu wheat; 35,188 bu corn; 18,567 bu oats; 6,646 bu rye; 7,805 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 158 cars wheat; 179 cars corn; 11,900 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye. 15,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye. Total (352 cars), 160,000 bu hearested out; 82,778 by wheat; 56,554 by corn. nepected out: 82,773 bu wheat; 50,554 bu corn; 4,064 bu cats; 345 bu rye; 628 bu buriey. The following were the receipts and shipments f breadstuffs and live stock at this point during

inding as dated:	CEIPTS.		
	1874.	May 2, 1874.	May 10 1873.
lour, bris	64,813	61,686	41.83
Vheat, bu	568,970	535,580	167,83
orn, bu	675,109	763,995	424,98
ats, bu	306,866	300,520	282,854
ye, bu	6,470	9,112	12,55
arley, bu		19,190	8,58
ive hogs, No	82,956	81,228	65,78
aftle No		19,382	15,25
lour, bels	61,181	- 01.300	16,000

helders concluded to fill, and took all that were offered at previous figures. Sales were reported of \$50 bris at 94c per gallon.

Provisions were more active and stronger, under a good demand, which was chiefly for the specifialitive articles. Live hogs were in rather less bountiful supply, and Liverpool continues firm on lard, while dealers claim that they can make a good profit on shipping pork to other points at present prices. This gave increased confidence, especially as the stocks at other places are relatively small, and an effort will be made during the coming week to let the world know how much we have here. Moss pork aftwared 15@20c per bri, and lard \$673(cper 100 lbs, both closing strong at the outside prices of the session, with little offered. Means were in moderate demand and firm, short ribs being advanced slightly from former quotations. We note that the low rates of freight are stimulating shipment, the record of the past week work, given below, being quite satisfactory to those wish to see our stocks rapidly decrease. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, \$16.60@16.62%; do seller June, \$16.50@16.60 to seller July, \$10.35%@10.30 (do seller May, \$10.15@17.20. Lard, cash or seller May, \$10.15@17.20. Lard, cash or seller May, \$10.15@10.20 (do seller June, \$10.17%@10.20 (do seller June; \$4.00 to sel

Same week 1873. L.556 SSS 1.714 B19.000 "575.400 Shoes Nov. 1, 73.148.50 117.000 \$500 \$400 \$150.718.004 Same time 73.3. 188,148 184, 184 \$60.608 | 37, 780, 448 | 447, 808, 735

'Includes all cut-mests except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was no inquiry for shipment, except for a 500 bril lot for the relief of the Southern sufferers; and if that was bought it was not reported. Outside of this, the demand was purely local, and the volume of sales less than on any day for some time past. Bran was plenty, and very weak. Sales were reported of 55 bris spring extras at \$6.25; 200 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do on 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do on 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do at \$5.75; 100 bris do not 19.00 bris do not 19.00

* Amount of the control of the contr

Dry-saited meats, casks 611 665

ROVEMENT OF PRODUCE.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for four months from Jan. 1:

from Jan. 1:

Flour, bris...
Corn meal, bris...
Whest, bu...
Rye, bu...
Osts, bu...
Barley and barley
malt, bu...
Pess, bu...
Corn, bu...
Cotton, bales...
Boef, pks...
Cutmeats, pkgs...
Butter, pkgs...
Butter, pkgs...
Guesse, pkgs...
Butter, pkgs...
The following shi
made in the same t
Whest flour, bris.
Rye flour, bris.
Rye flour, bris.
Corn meal, bris.
Corn meal, bris.
Gys, bu...
Ing., 1872. 1873. 1874. 702,507. 913,499 1,382,214 65,639 95,035 87,532 638,999 1,554,703 9,465,087 2,223 233,291 1,745,535 2,556,248 2,689,664 840 912 65,204 5,502,988 2 2,335 89,639 12,898 195,747 109,678 92,124 199,742 11,301 72,996 shipments 476,908 203,329 6,452,038 428,912 78,631 125,963 248,167 125,470 150,277 15,981 84,334 493,318 16,431 1,883,333 356,365 79,374 14,067 355,271 194,942 159,675 237,867 14,194 65,322 782,059 2,736 59,160 9,309,705 852,373 45,113

The following shipments a made in the same time:

Wheat four, bris. 286,782
Rye fiour, bris. 1,615
Corn meal, bris. 68,399
Wheat, bu. 2380,246
Rye, bu. 208,000
Dais, bu. 12,388
Barley, bu. 9,300
Peas, bu. 76,108
Corn, bu. 4,225,213
Pork, bris. 61,042
Bed, bris. 12,607
Bed, bris. 12,607
Bed, bris. 110,805,588
Butter, lbs. 110,805,588
Butter, lbs. 11,437,249
Cheese, lbs. 2,084,094
Lard, lbs. 73,308,635
Tallow, lbs. 79,483,554
Fetroleum, gals. 18,999,694 890,997 2,304 61,145,326 18,649 10,564 11,830 24,152 8,965,831 78,749 14,830 29,375 200,889,634 11,126,692 11,987,106 88,234,992 21,086,796 88,234,992 21,087,66

The Mark Lane Express of the 20th ult. says:

"At Adelaide (in Australia) the yield is estimated as only two-thirds of last season—say, about 100,000 tons of wheat, or 500,000 qrs—plice free on board 48s 8d per qr. Our foreign arrivals up to the 11th of April from the 31st of August we estimate, wheat and flour included, at 7,190,805 qrs wheat for the seven and a half months of the cereal year. We shall, therefore, yet require, if our necessities only reach to 12,000,000 qrs, 4,809,195 qrs in the remaining four and a half months. But if, as some think, the stocks in farmers' hands be lighter than common, just in proportion to this reduction must our foreign arrivals be increased."

Wheat was rather quiet in the afternoon and 3/c lower, closing at \$1,23 %c for June, ranging from \$1,23 %c 1.23 %c. Corn was in moderate request and a shade easier, closing at \$214,002 %c seller June, and 63 %cooks seller July.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

356.40c.

HOPS—Were quiet and easy at 10@25c for poor to
very choice Western.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair. The
orders received are generally for small quantities.
Following are the rates current: orders received are generally for small quantities. Following are the rates current:

Iron 3 @ 3 4-10 rates
Rorse-shoe fron 4% @ 5% rates
Rorse-shoe fron 4% @ 6 mates
Norway iron 84 @ 90 9 lb
Norway nail-rods 9 @ 6100 9 lb
German plow steel 10 6611e 9 lb
Gest plow steel 11 6612e 9 lb
Chrome tool steel 16 6612e 9 lb
Chrome tool steel 18 6610 9 lb
Chrome tool steel 18 6610 9 lb
Chrome tool steel 19 6613 rates
English tool steel 9 6613 rates
Steel tire, 5 lb. 85% @ 90 9 lb
LEATHER—A moderate local and country demand
existed, and the quotations prevalent on the preceding
days of the week were adhered to with atranses. We
repeat our list:

HEMLOOK.

repeat our list:

City harness.

Country harness.

Line city, \$\partial \text{D}\$.

Kip, \$\partial \text{h}\$.

Kip, \$\partial \text{h}\$.

Kip, vasis.

City upper, No. 1, \$\partial \text{f}\$.

City upper, No. 2, \$\partial \text{f}\$.

Country upper

Coular, \$\partial \text{f}\$.

Country upper

Coular, \$\partial \text{f}\$.

Calf, country.

I caif, country.

I caif, country.

I acough upper, standard

Rough upper, damaged

Burnaio shaughter soie.

**B, 'A,''' sole.

Calf.

CAK.

Calf.

With firmness. We cold as low as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware ready show as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware records as low as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware records as low as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware records as low as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware records as low as \$4.25, while sales of choics to extra ware records as \$3.00 and \$3.00

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Manistee, \$1.75; Musicegon, \$1.602,62%; Grand Haven, \$1.80; Ludingto sand White Lake, \$1.63,631.76; Pentwater, \$1.75; Membrinee, \$1.7662.00; Decord, \$2.00. There was no special change in the estimation at the wholesale market, The efferings were very light, hardly large enough to engage the attention of buyen, though two or three cargos were sold, which nearly cleared its market. Muskegon mill-rue boards sold \$1.450, and inth at \$2.00, to arrive; shingles are dull, at \$1.7663.00. Prices are little better than nominal as \$14.50, and inth at \$2.00, to arrive; shingles are dull, at \$1.7663.00. Prices are little better than nominal as \$10.00ws; Joists and exaculting at \$9.0009, \$15; commen boards and strips, \$9.50611.00; good to choice do, \$13.00616.75; shingles, \$2.7669.00; polesta, \$9.500,000; lath, \$2.00.

It is thought that the receipts will be quite liberal by Monday, especially if the wind gets around to the North.

Sales include;
Cargo Schr I. Lewson, from Muskegon (to arrive), 150 ft wide and 12-inch boards at \$12.50, 100 m latit at \$2.00 Sold by G. Deming & Oo.

Trix Land.

Lumber was in moderate city and country demand, at about the same range of prices. Good and choice lumber is firm, and eventurely referee. Good and choice lumber is firm, and eventurely referee. Good on the larger receipts. Prices are as follows:

from; shoulders, 74,67%c; clear Hb, 10%c; 10%c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, May 9.—Corrow—Steady and a shade higher, at 17c.

Buxaderurrs—First quiet and unchanged. When quit at \$1.55. Corn higher at \$6,980. Oats quiet at \$2,980. Rys, \$1.10.

Facovasions—Quiet and unchanged. Sale \$2,10%c. Lard, tierce, \$1.10, \$2,000. Lard, tierce, \$1.10, \$1.20%c.

MILWAUKEE.

MIL

SHIPMENTS—Blour, 400 brls; wheat, 2,000 be; 400 bu.

CLEVELAND.

SLOSE STORMS

SLOSE STORMS

SLOSE STORMS

SLOSE SLOSE STORMS

SLOSE SLOSE

But amid these chang among men there is the tion: "God is the sam forever." With Him "years, and a thousand y fore the mountains were Thou hadet formed the from everlasting to exact an exact and in Christ, is worth struggling humanity opinions that were ever As already said, this good. It has already said, this struggling how the surprising how

14.00 @20.00 17.00 @15.00 13.00 @ 14.00 @ 17.00 @35.00 2.50 @ 2.50 1.50 @ 2.50 2.50 @ 2.50

m.-Brendstuffe dun -Unchanged. for money, 98@934 to 07; *57s, 1094; 18-65, York Central, 89; Eric

affoat, 24s 90. v Goods Market.

agents, but a fair jobbing market for cotten goods in Langdon G B brown and al 16c respectively. lee respectively. Greating at 11c. Bordered inted shirtings active. semand. Woolen goods

smand for wool is good, 18s. The principal trans-en is pulled wools. Ohio, a extra, double extra, and fichigan, 45@53c; Western apshire, 45@51c; combing shed and unmerchantable.

se Markets.
YOBK.
TON-Firm; midding upgleady. Sales, 18,900 bales;
-25e; July, 184c; August,
5e; October, 17 15-15e.
moderate request; receipts,
sen and State, \$5,7025, 91.
45; good to choice, \$5,500
45; good

05. ir, 10@20s; good to choles. : Rio, 17@21c. Sugar quiet; @8c. Molasses firm; New at 80c. Bice quiet.

15; @17c, 230c; Oriuceo, 25; @27; e. tin flence, 40@60c; pulled June; \$17.40 July. Beef June; \$17.40 July. Beef G\$2.00; extra, \$11.00 G14.00, 0; middles dull; long clear, cc. Lard lower, closing firm; ; 40 7-10@10%c May; 10%c ern, 24@27c; new Western,

Pig iron and natis nominal, INNATI. -Fair and firm at

and lower; sales at 12%c. charged.

In.

It is the mand; holders firm with moderate demand; sum, itc. Bulk meats strong and c; clear rib, 8%; ciear, 9%; and holders firm at 769%

n at 95c.
LEDO.

- Banadszurfs-Flour steady

. Wreat steady, with modlife Watesh, \$1.86\(\text{s}\); No. 1

0, 2 do, \$1.50; amber Mich
- June, \$1.45\(\text{s}\)(\$1.45\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.45\(\text{s}\)(\$1.45\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.45\(\text{s}\)(\$1.86\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.45\(\text{s}\)(\$1.86\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.45\(\text{s}\)(\$2.76\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.50\(\text{s}\)(\$2.76\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.76\(\text{s}\)(\$2.76\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57; No. 2 do, \$1.76\(\text{s}\); seller

1.57

ree and firm at \$18,50@18.75; m firm at 9%@10%@10%@ on account of Western ad-

at \$4.50. Others unchanged.

It \$4.50. Others unchanged.

It sales, 4.400 bales. Move advancing above the limits of ordinary to strict good ordinated lings to strict additings, 17% s, 18½ G18½°C. Receipts, 1,06° Doutment, 1,174 bales; coast-iritain, 2,792 bales; stock, 102,0° bales.

Sight, par; storling, \$5.400

no raise.

On at \$17.50. Bulk ments stiff;
d; shoulders, Se, buyer July;
smass City, 5%c; and Se, seller
re, 9%c, May. Bacon strong;
demand; shoulders, 7@7%o;
par, 10@10%c, dard, none on
uchanged; fair demand.

nchanged; fair demand.
5; entile, 470.
5; strick, 1740; good midsr. Receipts, 40 bales; shipdile70 bales.
quiet and unchanged. Corucorn dall and lower at \$22
k at \$30.
at.

quiet and unchanged. Wheat

LWAUKEE.

-BREADSTUFFS-Flour quiet at firm; No. 1 Milwaukee; seller Juine, \$1.25 k. Oats No. 2, 475,0. Corn active and ye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 with moderate demand; No. 2

od unchanged. Mempork arm, Me. 181,000 bt. 181,000 bts. 181,000 bts. 181,000 bts. 181,000 bts. 1878017. 181,000 tts. 181,000 bts. 1878017. 181,000 tts. 181,000 t

EVELAND.

BEASDETEVES FOOT steady
d. Wheat quiet; No. 1 well
Corn steady and firm; low
d. 792. Oats firm sind lebeter;
S60; white, 602.

1930d.

UFFALO.

BEASTTUYES Wheat forms; &
9,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukes coutser; demand fair; cales, 93,901
noore demand; sales, 7,200 bu
600 bu white blown at Gir.

20; corn, 120; cota, 70.

CWEGO.

MADETUYES Wheat quiet; No. 1
48; choics white Canada, 81.80.

dull; State, 602.

LADHLPHA.

1.—BELDSTUYES—Flour in1; white, 91,25,91,39; red, 1,10
and firm; vellow, 600; miles
and firm; vellow, 600; mi

THE CHICAGO SALEY TRECHE, NOTES.

THE PULSE.

STATE OF THE PULSE.

STATE

POR SALE-AT LOW FIGURES STONE FRONT House To North Shelson-st., 65 and 64 Union Park place; brick houses 107 Cantre-av., 65, 67, 68, 56, and 18 North Shelson-st., No. 77, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 68, and 97 North Ada-st.; brick block, 6 stores and 16 flats of apartreents, northeast corner of Randolph and Carpentersts, 15on Ada-st.; brisk block, stores and is faits of apartmenta, northeast sornar of Randolph and Carpester-sta, four building lots on Lake and South Wales-sis, near Franklin; 180 unimproved lots on Lake, Fulton, Sheldon, and Ada-ste and Carroll-av, near Union Park; 60 acres seenth-west is northeast jets. E. T. 38, 13, usar city limits and wealth-set; 70 acres, partly in blocks and lots. Kelyer Grove Additions Ochogae, in Sec. 37, 28, and 38, Pown 40, Rangs 13, with facilities by three radicades now in operation and two others projected, distant six and a hid miles from the Court-House square. S. S. HAYES, 59 Laxable-st.

30 LaSalie-st.

IOB SALE—NO. 1284 PRAIRIE-AV., EAST FRONT,
T-story and basement magble-front house, 10 rooms
and closets, modern improvements, frame barn, lot Ex
130, 30-Loud align, extrest pariet; will be sold chaap.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 85 Washington-st. POR SALE—80 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND.

ON P State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth-sts. Five years time, 5 per both. Apply to the owner, ALERIT CHANK, HE MORTOCH.

POR SALE—10 LOTS ON ASHLAND-AV., HURON, Fremman, and John-state; prices from 576 to \$1,000 asch; terms cas. SNYDSR, & LSE, real estate assets, 16 Mixon Building, northeast corner Monres and John-server.

IaSalle-sts.

FIOR SALE—to ELEGANT NEW T-ROOM HOUSES
T on Park-av., corner of Yager-st., for each or on long
time, or will rent for one year at \$17 per month. Inquire
at West House, or at Room 5, 15t East Madison-st., of
H. 6. STONE.

HOR SALE—10 ELEGANT NEW 1-ROOM HOUSES on Park-av., coract of Yager-st., for each or ost one time, or will rent for one year at 817 per month. Inquire at West House, or at Room \$1 left East Madison-st., of \$2.6. RYOME.

HOR SALE—LOT WITH HOUSE, CHEAP, IP WITH Lin two weeks. 27 Noble-st.

HOR SALE—LOT WITH HOUSE, CHEAP, IP WITH Lin two weeks. 27 Noble-st.

HOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE, OCTA-time of the control of the cont

Nixon Building, northeast corner Monros and La-Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH HALSTED-ST.—7 FOTS

Fronting on Halsted-st., near Centre; cheen and casy
payments. SNYDER & LEE. No. 14 Nixon Bnilding,
northeast corner of Monros and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, LOTS

for the second of the second control of the second c

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

M. pons, bonds, and suspended bank notes bought at the National Bank of Commerce, opposite Tribune office.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, I gively, or other collaterals, at the Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., nosens, some states for selection of the vantageous terms; can also offer hargains in blocks or acre property. HENRY M. KIDDER, Room, 3, 84 Wash-ington et.

POR SALE-SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT OAK PARK—Choice residences, 25, 460 to 215, 500, easy terms, some on monthly payments, and beautiful building, lots 520 to 530 per foot. Money advanced on liberal torms to those who desire to build. C. M. HARTWOK. 174 \$20 to \$60 per foot. Money suranese the those who desire to build. C. M. HARTWICK. 1/4 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-AT ENGLEWOOD-150 SPLENDID livts near the depot and Normal School, cheap and on easy terms. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, Room 4, 146 Clark-st. Room I Maroney & Biock, Englewood.

FOR SALE-IN EVANSTON-HOUSES AND COTtage of from 5 to 16 rooms, at prices ranging from 31, 200 to \$7,500, at better bargains and upon better terms than any other commission man or small dealer can afford to give. Lumber, brick, furniture, and carpeting will be taken for real criate, free ride to view proposity, Call from 2 to 50 clock. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 123 Monroe-1.

Call from 2 to 5 o'clock. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 135 Monros-st.

FOR SALE - 5 ACRES CORNER CALIFORNIA-AV.

For and Taylor-st.; 5 lots corner Biasell and Centre-sts.; 1ot 10u 170 corner Wisconzin and Franklu-sts.; 1ot 50n to 50n COR SALE—AT EVANSTON, ACRE PROPERTY, choice for subdivision. Small cash payment and long time. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monros-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRES NEAR, Northwestern Car Shops and Cantral Park; low prices and easy terms. WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, BRAUTIFUL LOTS near the lake, at a great bargain. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monros-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND (RAST OF AND adjoining Oak Park), within haif a block of station, fine choice lots at low prices, and money advanced on liberal terms to add in building, if desired. CHAS.

M. HARTWICK, 774 Laxsle-st.

FOR SALE—14 ACRES IN WRIGHT & WEBSTER'S subdivision of Sec. 12.

Forty acres near Lawndale.

Heuse and lot on West Washington-st.

Lot on North Clark-st., near river.

P. LYMAN,

Reom 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HRIGHTS—46 ACRES fronting south on Tracy-av., on the ridge. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and Lassile-sts.

FOR SALE—14 LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN car shops and Central Park, on very casy terms.

WM. H. PHINNEY, US Lassalle-st., Recom 7.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—3 CHOICE lots. MATSON HILL, 87 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A MATCHLESS INSTRUMENT, AND CHEAPEST Ain America—Nicholson Cabinet Organ; price, \$40 and upward. Wholessile and retail at factory, 68 Rast Indiana-st poward. Wholesate and retail as factory, to mass indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, FULL, round, and highly carvad, loss than half cost. C. TUNNICLEE, Losa Broker, 125 South Clark-st., Room \$, FOR SALE—A PARLOR GRAND FIANO. PRIOR, 500, Mason & Hamilin organ, two banks of keys, stops, price, \$160. PROSER & CO.

JUST RECRIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF THOSE Jestly celebrated STORY & CAMP PIANOS: the best plano in the world for the price. Call and examine. Eatery Organs in now style calcap. acid on installments, and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-a.

DIANO WANTED—KRABE, STEINWAY, OR And to rent. STORY A CAMP, Ill State-at.

DIANO WANTED - KNABE, STEINWAY, OR Chickering, nearly new, for cash, 8300 or less. Address M 48, Tribune effice.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE-NEW AND SECOND-I hand planes and organs; renting a specialty. WM. R. PHOSSER & CO., 24 State-at., near ven Buren.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—\$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED,
If the parties who took the clothing from 120 Week
Monroe-st., on Saturday evening, will return the same or
communicate with FS, Tribune office.

JOST—SATURDAY EVE. A LARGE MOROCCO
to possession of the communication of th FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE TWO SCHOLARSHIPS ENTITLING the holder to giff for in such as the form of the holder to giff for in the second of the holder to giff for in the second of the holder to giff for in the second of the holder to giff for in the second of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the party who stell the package of papers from the tentral type of the package of papers from the tentral type of the package of papers from the tentral type of the package of papers from the two package of papers from th

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RHOT. NO. E TWENTY FIFTH ST. 2-STORY and hasement matches front hones with 18 grows and all modern imprecionates. 8. 2010 per par. Personium stone. Apply to COL. DECRETE R. CLARKE. O. Clarks, Layton & Co., 120 Leaking.

an modern improvements. St. 201 per per. Possection given at once. Apply to COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE, or Clarke, Layton 2 Co., 130 Lagainest.

TO RENT—MARRILE FRONT D WELLING NO. 1885 Mabab. av., mass Threaty thirdest., 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at Room 8 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 4 CLOSETS, 15 bithing arrangements, etc.; very convenient for family; one block from cars: price moderate. Inquire at 186 North May-8t., corner of Second.

TO RENT—HOUSE 45 MORTH SHELDON-ST.; etcres 37, 98, and 99, West Randolph-st., cheap. 6. S. HAYES, 64 LaSaile-st.

TO BRINT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, AT 175 PARK., av. Rent reasonable. Apply to J. C. FARRING-TON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 5 and 4 Erya Block.

TO RENT—SECRY FRAME HOUSE, STORE—front, 128 Secure at Apply to W. J. DNAHAR, 13 Dearborts-st.

TO RENT—1205, 127, 129 WABASH-AV., ALL 3 story and basiment marble-front buses, containing a factor and besidest marble-front location, and vary deciral containing the containing and the containing and the containing and the containing and the containing the containing and the containing an being put in good order. Rent low to a good party.
Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-COTTAGE NEWLY PITTED UP NORTH
1 Side, IR Burbluckst, 25 a menth. WHIPPLE &
CASTLE, IIS Monrocest.

TO RENT-SIS STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN TRA
1 CO.'s stors, two floors, 13 rooms, water and gas on both
floors; also basement; HIM fiset. 119 Fourth-av., 8
rooms. Apply at Pekin Tea Co., 376 State-st.

TO RENT-NOS. 11 AND 19 HONORE-ST., TWO1 story and basement briek houses, furnases and gafixtures in sach house, and brick harns in rear; half a
block south of Madren-at, cars and slapes. JOHN G.
ROGERS, City Hall.

TO RENT-NO. 20 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO1 story trams, 9 rooms, 250; rent sither floor separately. S. P. WELLS, 183 Bearbon-et.

TO RENT-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK
1 basement, gas, water, spaaking-cubes, &c., 16 rooms,
buy window plog deep jot, No. 11 Lakos-y., sery cheap.
W. D. KERTOUT-& CO., 35 Kass Washington-st.

TO RENT -STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK bay window, nice deep let. No. 21 tikesw., very cheap. W. D. KERFOOT 2 CO., & Rest Washington.st.

TO RENT -VERY NEATS-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, on Websievar, mast Clark-st., at 850 per mouth. W. D. KERFOOT 2 CO., & East Washington.st.

TO RENT -VERY NEATS-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, on Websievar, mast Clark-st., at 850 per mouth. W. D. KERFOOT 2 CO., & East Washington.st.

TO RENT -STORY BASEMENT AND FRENCH roof houses, containing if or 12 rooms each and all the mouth of the containing the rest of t

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS FOR HOUSEKERPING, AT
1980 West Monroes.t. Pleasant and convenient. Apply on premises, or at 50 West Washington-st.
TO RENT-6 NICE ROOMS; WATER AND GAS;
1 newly papered and painted. Apply 646 West Lake-st.
TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK-SUITES OF
6 reconse modern improvements, light and airy, suitaple for housekeeping; sent cheap to right parties; on
1rst and second 600s. WM. H. THOMPSON. 200
West Madison-st. water and gas on each floor, near
Halsted-st. D. COLE 4 SON, 189 West Madison-st.
TO RENT-IS ELEGANT ROOMS AT 189 WEST
Madison-st. water and gas on each floor, near
Halsted-st. D. COLE 4 SON, 189 West Madison-st. TO RENT FURNISHED BOOMS OVER THE NEW York Store, 256 West Madison-st.; bost reference sequired. Apply to P. F. RYAN, in the store.

TO RENT WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, I LARGE furnished room, suitable for 1 gentiumen; West Washington, st., west of Union Fark. Address F 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT A VERY NICE STORE IN BALLARD'S I Block, southwest corner Wabashaw, and Mouroest; possession May L. Apply to ELI Z & CO., up-stains same building.

TO RENT-SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH I floors & Reat Washington-st.; well lighted, vanit, elevator, etc.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to ELY & CO., Wabashaw, corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT-TO DERSMAKERS, OR MILLINERS, I or some other light business, the two stores Nos. 48 and 482 Wabashaw. Rent low to good party. For particulars inquire of J. G. ASHILEMAN, Jeweler, 199 State-st.

THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT I brick store III Fitth-av.; also, three first-class dwellings near the lake shore, No. 9, 11, and is Twentys-second-st. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, BI Randolph-st. st. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 191 Randolph et.
TO RENT-REW STORR, NO. 381 WEST MADIson-at., A. I location for boots and shoes, etc. D.
COLE & SON, 185 West Madison-st.
TO RENT-STORE 194 WEST MADISON-ST,
1 BOAT Halsted, 'A. I location. D. COLE & SON,
185 West Madison-st.
TO RENT-MICHIGAN-AV.-2-STORY AND BASEI ment building on Michigan-av. near Madison-st., at
very low rent, suitable for store or warehouse. J. ESAIAS
WARREN, 18 Chamber of Communec.

Offices.

TO RENT-THE OFFICES REMAINING VACANT to n third floor only of Fullerton Block, 94 Dearbornst. Will be sented at very low rates to satisfactory tenants. Apply at Room 4 in the building.

TO RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING-BOOMS-WE have a large number of rooms suitable for offices and elseping spartments at very low prices, heated by steam. Apply at Room 15, United States Express Ruilling, 87 and 38 fact Washington-st. H. D. OOLVIN, Agent U. S. Express Co.

TO RENT-4 ROOMS CORNER HALSTED AND Madison-sts., suitable for dentist's or doctor's office. D. OOLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.

Miscaliancons.

TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 21. North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Othean.

The control of the manufacturing Subduss in Chrasge, and the Sessions rout. Inquires at E. R. GARD'S office, its North Clinican.

TO RENT-THIRD ELOOR, MXZI, OF 12: STATE, at, an ancellent salearous, isleam diversor; isleam power if wanted; wide entrance; moderate rent, G. F. WORK, IS LASAILS.

TO RENT-GAULT HOUSE BILLIARD-SALOON. Inquire at Hotel office.

TO RENT-BUTCHER'S SHOP, NO. IS! HUBBARD-1st., with fixtures. The market doing a good bustness, and has been satablished for eight years. Inquire at No. 15 North Morgan-st.

TO RENT-BY KERE, DAVISON & WELCH, REAL Estate Daslers and Schers, Osts Block, 162 LaSailst.—Fine room and hassement, with or without power, in Davison Building, Fifth-av., between Madison and Monrog-siz.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED—A HOUSE BETWEEN ITWENTY—second and Thirtieth-sts., for one year, on Michigan, Indiana, or Wahash-avs., for which I wish to pay three or four good subarban fots selling for 615 per foot; must be a good 13-room house. Havesmall family. Address FR, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL Convention house, with modern improvements, is the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., and east of Wabash-av. Address W G, 234 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT S yooms, or will purchase on easy mouthly payments, or in Irving Park lots. Address TEMANT, care Room 4, Tribune Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DABTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,500 CAPITAL, IN a legitimate and very profitable business; old stand. Address 36. Tribuno office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$25,000, IN A wholessle grocery-trade, ciabblished. Partner, retiring. Advise with Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Harmon Messer & Co., C. C. Cook & Co.

PARTNER WANTED—MANUFACTURING BUSI. ness established 1859; goods pay 500 per cent; no limit to sales; office assistance; must have \$1,000 cash. Apply at KIMBALL & CO. S. M. E. Church Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$200, IN CASH MER. Cohandian business, established and profitable. Call at IIS Rast Madison—41., Boom 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$12,000 TO \$18,000 caphalling.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, PROF. Hall, in stationery and printing business; long established, well located and doing a good trade; an active man with the means can accure a partners good paying histories. Address A. H. TAYLOR, Room 4 Tribuno Pauliding.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, PROF. I table, and permanent business, with from \$10,000 to \$15,000 cash, either as an active copariner, or special. The business has been established agency wars, and is now in good condition. Best of references given and required. Address H, case Cook, Coburs 4 Co., Ubicagn. PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY. KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER, III AND III LAKE, st., machiners and plinning-mills, each and door factory, machine and boiler-shops.

KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER, III AND III LAKE, st., steam-engines, boilers, prants, belling, hose, John's asbastos routing, Babbits metal and supplies.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED FURNITURE AND HOUSEKERPING goods in large or small lots. Also, pianos, sewing machines, offer furnitum, or any kind of goods or merchandles. Will purchase or make liberal advances. ONGOOD & WILLIAMS, & South Canal

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-MILLER; ONE WHO IS COMPE to make a grade of floar that will keep othe from being shipped to this town to whom I will portion of profits. None but those who can give the of references need apply. Address C. ELERO Morris, Ill. Lake-et.

WASTED—A PIRST-CLASS GRAINER AND
painter: steady work. Apply to STOCKFORD
BLOWNEY, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED— WIRE-WORKER— MUST THOR
oughly understand all kinds of besch work, and be
capable of acting as foreman. Steady employment and
good wages to a first-class workman. Address, or appl
to A. VAN ALLEN, JR., & Boaver-st., Albany, N. Y

WANTED—2 PAINTERS, AT MI SOUTH MOS
gall-st.

WANTED-50 SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN farm bands; if for ditching work; also I families. CHRINTIAN A BING, I South Clark-si., Room i.

Miscellameons.

WANTED-PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everytody. Good wages. Permacent uniforment, Myn and nown sentent. Full particulars framework. Myn Address. Alexide Bernson Co., Circulard Co. or St. Louis, Mo.

or St. Leuis, Mo.

WANTED—AT ONCE. A GOOD, HONRST MA.

with about \$520, to take charge of a light business in Kannas; expenses and good salar, besides a share in the profits, liberannes required. BROWN, Boom 1, 127 South Clark at.

WANTED—MEN TO RNGAGE IN LIGHT ORNteel business; sgonts make \$25 to \$100 wealth, American Novelty Company, 115 Kest Madisonet. Rosen
2. WANTED HARNESS-CLEANER AND MIGHT wasch; must bring good references from eity liver stables. Apply at Brown's Livery-stables, Cuttage Grovav, and Douglas-place.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family; German, Sweds, or Norwackan. Apply at 165 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO west, and irou fast-clast family; inst-deas wares paid. Chi at 59 Milwakee-av.

WANTED-4 GIRLS AND S LAUNDRY GIRLS AT the Divolt Garden, corner Clark and Washington-attended to the Clark and Macroscan, basements.

WANTED-4 GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLIES. Income to the control of WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL B work in a small family; must weeh and from Call at 101 North Dearborn-st. WANTED-LAUNDRY GIRLS, PAINT ULGANERS and scrab girls at Burke's European Hotel, 10 and 15 Madison-st. Inquire at office.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO SEWING AND second-work. No. 22 Fifth-47. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 12 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 12 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS at U.S. Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMES CANVASsers for the Remington Swing-Machine. Inburnindocuments. 28 State-4t.

WANTED-FOUR GIRLS ON LIGHT MANUPACturing. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 59 and d WestWashington-st.

Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundies, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKES, office, to Milwantes-ev. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clorks. 20.
SITUATION WANTED—SHORT HAND—BY
Stenographer, a joung man, good peuman, end
knorughly conversaris with office-work; position as err
caspondent preferred. Address H S. Tribuns office.
Syoung man from the East. Perfectly familiar with
single and double ontry. Best of relaxmose given. Ad
dress J St. Tribuns office. STUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OF retail drug store; best of references given as to character and business qualifications. Have had 5 years of parameter and business qualifications. Have had 5 years of parameter in prescription and drug business. No objective to going to the country. Address H. W. SHAFER. Wallett, 1961.

o going to the country. Address H. W. SHAPAR. Websill, Ind.

STUDATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS AS.

Sistant bookkeepor, or clerk, in an office, or any hoursble emplorment. siAddress E. H. Tribans office.

Coachment. Teamsters. &c.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN S. as coachmen; understands the case of horse and carriages, and will be generally useful. Address O. Tribuns office.

Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLOR

man as porter in some wholesale house or coprists
to drive a delivery wagon. Will give anyone \$10 a

will get me either place. Well acquainted in the off SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SEE
Ond work in a first-class private family; sity refu
ences. Can be seen at 550 Catharing-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICA
Protestant girl, to do general housework or seems
work in a small private family. Address C E, Tribus
office, for two days.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF good Seandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, at Militaukso-ar.

MiscellaneousCITUATION WANTED-FOR A GRRMAN GIRL,
who speaks English well, as lady's majd or essentires,
and to do chamber work; has filled the same position is
New York and England. A E, IS Milwaukes-av.
CITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OF TO
travel; references exchanged. Address, for two
weeks, C, III South Faulins-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, PHABTON buggles, etc., of the most approved styles, for a low, at 20 State-et., corner van Buren. P. L. SMIT CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND PHABTONS-fine stock at reasoushie prices at 40 and 41 Mouros-opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY. FIVE OPEN AND FOUR TOP BUGGIES, TWO Democrate, and one express wagon; will be said at aution on Tasaday, May U, at II a. m. GEO. P. GORB 4 CO., & and 70 Wabash-av. auction on Tuesday, May 13, at H a. m. GRO. F. GORS & CO., 85 and 70 Wabsan-av.

NOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE-HORBE. Find, sound, and young; sale for lady or oblidens; see and try him. Apply to Mr. COLLINE, at Omana Stable, Michigan-av., near Vas Buren-at.

POR SALE—LOW—1 OPEN PLANO-BOX RUGGY. I sporting wagon. I seate, pole and stacks; 3-spring, patent wheel supress wagon; all outtom-made, Alm, farm and freight wagons. B South Canal-at.

POR SALE—AT UNION STOCK-YARD SALE TSCHERS.

POR SALE—MICE BUSINESS RIG—SOURS, TOP-buggs, and harness. Call at Room 7, 165 LaSalis-at.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS—A LARGY road wagons, and family buggies. No. 6 West Maddonses. GEORGE W. SOHAMON, mocassor to T. E. BLOWN.

WANTED—TRAMS IN HUMBOLDT PARK.

WANTED - TRAMS IN HUMBOLDT PARK GEORGE GAY, Superintendent.

terms reasonable.

South Side100 THIRDAY, NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRIOK.
100 THIRDAY, NEAR for selections, selection per week, with use of plano; day board, 44.

201 AND 285 MICHIGAN-AY.—WH ARE THOR.
101 Coughly repairing and farmining with first-class furniture. Parties withing good accommodations are invited to call and examine.

North Side.

100 BAST ERIEST., NEAR FRANKLIN—
101 BAST ERIEST., NEAR FRANKLIN—
101 BAST ERIEST., NEAR FRANKLIN—
102 BAST ERIEST., NEAR FRANKLIN—
103 month.

Hotels.

DISHOP COURT HOTEL—NOS. 507, 100, 511, 512,
104 and 518 West Madham-st., J. F. Plorson, ManagarOne of the most conveniently located family betelv in the
city. Strast-cars and stages passing every tarse mismise.

Now being theroughly renovated throughout, and will be
made a comfortable become and the transfer mismise.

Nevada Hotel., 165 AND 160 WABASHAY, JEtrees Madison and Monroe-sis.—Beard, 67 and upwards year seek; day board, 25 per weak; transient, Upper day.

PLEASANT BOOMS AND GOOD BOARD IN THE
101 City of Autors, 25 miles from Chicago. Large planand growneds, good stabling, etc.; familias preformed.
Address, Mrs. J. D. ANDRUS, P. O., Box 58, An1992.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIMSELF ARD little son in a private family. Would furnish room, and be permanent, if suited. Address G E, Tribuns office.

BOARD-ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE A

TO EXCHANGE COTTAGES, ACRES, AND FIFE GROVE IO.

C near depot, north, to exchange for farms or or
property. L. GILBHRIT 4 CO., an Lakalton.

TO EXCHANGE-FIRE IMPROVED BUSINES

In property, desirably lossied in the burst date
from the first of the control of the same was
south Side, actual cash values of oquite ER, on, are
unincumbered residence property of the same was
SIDNEY TROUKAR, Excent II, B Descriptors.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTE, REAR HALFT,
and Triting-drives in the busines and below the
footh Side preferred. J. HARRY EOFF, I Washe

mense Forest Fires in Michigan Canada, and New York.

Large Loss of Property in St. Louis.

Loss of Life in Several Places.

Attensive Fires in the Lumber Dis-tricts—The Towns and Railroads also Suffer Considerably. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, May 10.—Extensive fires are

East Saoinaw, May 10.—Extensive fires are reging in the woods throughout the whole Saginaw District, which, in their extent and lestruction of property, threaten to rival the lessatrons fire of 1871. We have reports from almost every point. On the head-waters of the Cass and Flint, the fires are even more destructive than three years ago. Along the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, the fence has been destroyed in many places and also a large quantity of wood. Every effort is being made to protect the bridges and keep the rails clear of faling timber.

THE SAME STATE OF AFFAIRS exists on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railcoad. Heavy fives are raging north of Pinconing, and scattering fires extend the whole eight of the road north.

Mr. F. A. Kaiser, of the firm of Van Etten, Kaiser & O., who walked yesterday from the State Road Crossing, to Kawkawlin, makes the following statement: At State Road the fire has burned up the ties, and the iron is warped so that it will be necessary to lay a new track before trains can pass. The fire is very bad between Wenona and Kawkawlin on both sides of the road.

s new track before trains can pass. The are severy bad between Wesona and Kawkawhin on both sides of the road.

A dispatch from Kawkawhin received at 8:40 o'clock last evening states that a large amount of lumber at State Road is on fire.

A locomotive and car went up for the purpose of bringing down the passengers on the train fire-bound at State Road. An immense amount of valuable tumber, besides other property, has been destroyed.

A disastrous fire has been raging for several days at the mouth of the West Branch of the Rife, where the Keystone Company had its lumber camps. These camps were burned two days ago, and much of the property in them was destroyed, though the men were successful in saving some of it. Yesterday the fires in the locality mentioned were reported to be working southward. The camps above named were the old Chapman camps. Fires are also reported in Gratiot and Tuscola Counties, principally confined to the timber.

THE ARE IS FILLED WITH SMOKE, giving the atmosphere a dull, murky appearance. At an early hour this morning the saw-ust road between this city and Saginaw City anglat fire, and the street-railway which runs on this road was badly damaged, as well as a bridge, the damage being in the neighborhood of \$1,500.

Yesterday the tug E. H. Miller, owned by Dapt. E. H. Miller, was burned while engaged in lowing up the barge Niagara and a lighter. The fire originated in her hold, and she was at once run ashore at Willow Island, opposite Burt's Mill, where she burned to the water's side. The loss on the boat will reach probably \$5,000 or \$6,000, on which there was no in-

5,000 or \$6,000, on which there was no insurance.

The saw and shingle-mill of C. N. Kennedy, noar clare, on Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with four dwelling houses, and 100,000 feet logs in the mill yard, involving a loss of about \$14,000.

Fliot also suffered by fire Saturday morning. The fire caught in the northern part of the city and communicated with the repair shops of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company, and the houses adjoining. The stave and heading mill of Grant Decker was damaged to the exempt of \$8,000; insured. One million pieces heading, worth \$12,000, were destroyed; insured for \$5,000. Eight cottages belonging to A. Mc-farlin were burned; loss \$2,500, no insurance. The railroad machine shops were damaged about \$500.

Departed Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DEFROIT, Mich., May 10.—A dispatch from takegon last night says the fire is raging fearly in the woods on the outskirts of the city. ere is a high southwest wind prevailing, which was the fire toward the city. Peck's roads, anklin's, and J'shua Davies' farms have been at so far, besides o her small farms, names a known. The fire is just at the city limits, I the engines have been ordered out. There

ven Division, the engine carrying no spark-arrester, the woods were ignited at several dif-ferent points between Pine Grove and Bloom-ingdale, and the leaves being very dry the fire spread rapidly.

The citizens have been hard at work

The citizens have been hard at work
FIGHTING THE DEVOURING REEMENT.
Back-fires have been set in several places, but
the fire is still spreading. The villages along
the line are in considerable danger. One barn
with contents has already been destroyed.
A dispatch from Lapeer, dated May 9, says
hat fears are entertained that that section of
the country is about to be visited by a scourge
similar to that of the fall of 1871. The woods a
few miles north of there are on fire, and the sky
to-night seems to be all ablaze. The mills at
Fish Lake and Five Lakes are all in imminent
langer. The Fish Lake Company have already
lost a large number of logs. Imlay City has
been

At one time yesterday the flames were within a few rods of the city. The woods are very dry, and the wind is blowing a perfect gale.

The flames made a determined onslaught on Grand Haven yesterday, and it was thought for several hours that the city would suffer. The fire was so far subdued last night by 10 o'clock as to remove all apprehensions.

At Algonac, yesterday, the dwelling of Mr. Shauburn was destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames.

Forest Fires in Canada. Bornwill, Ont., May 10.—Large fires have been raging in the woods around this town all flar. A large quantity of timber, etc., have been destroyed, and about 1,500 cords of wood were burned at Harris Siding on the Great Western Railway.

Near Kingston, N. Y. Kingston, N. Y., May, 10.—Large fires are mrning in the Catshill Mountains, near Wood-tock.

At St. Louis, Mo.

Sz. Louis, Mo., May 10.—The job-printing and stationery establishment of John McKit-trich, No. 522 North Main street, and the glass and queensware house of Westerman & Meier adjoining on the north, burned to-day. The stock and machinery of McKittrich were valued at \$60,000 to \$70,000; loss, \$40,000, insured for \$60,000. Westerman & Meier's loss is \$45,000, haured for \$40,000. The names of the offices could not be obtained. The dry-goods house of Houry Bell & Son, Nos. 526 and 528, were damaged \$10,000, insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADBIAN, Mich., May 10.—Three large barns alonging to John Gardner, who lives 2½ miles much of this city, were destroyed by fire this rening, together with a lot of farm implements, agons, 300 bushels of wheat, a lot of hay, aid horse valued at \$300. Loss between \$5,000 d \$6,000. A man has been arrested on suspinor of setting the fire.

Rear Middletown, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Ind., May 9.—A large barn belonging to Joe Huntley, 3 miles north of here, was destroyed by fire last night, together with the contents, consisting of two horses, a lot of wheat, and three large cribs of corn; loss, as con-

At Upper Sandusky, 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Upper Sandusky, O., May 10.—Fred Keller's twelling was destroyed by fire to-day, originating from a defective flue; loss, \$1,000; insured in the Continental, of New York, for \$700, and in the Continental, of Columbus, O., for \$500.

At Toronto, Ont.
Tononto, Ont., May 10.—A destructive fire secured here last night, burning use safe mannifactory of John Taylor & Co., Curries' boiler-tories, and the large wholesale grocery-store of smith & Keighley. The stock of Thorne & Parons, waolesale leather-dealers, was saved in a lamaged condition. Shortly after this fire broke

out, another originated from a spark from the first, started in George street, in the Ontario ice-house, which was totally destroyed, with two dwellings and several sheds adjoining. A quantity of coal also burned. Loss not yet known that it will be

At Oahkosh, Wis. MILWAUKER, May 10.—About 10 o'clock yester-day afternoon a fire broke out at Oshkosh in a barn owned by Spaulding & Feck, which proved the most disastrons for years. Twenty-eight dwelling houses were burned, with a dozen barns and a quantity of lumber, the wind blowing a hurricane from the south. The homeless are T. D. Grimmer, J. McCourt, W. M. Felker, J. M. Flowers, J. H. Porter, George L. Parker, Issac Soper, J. H. Hineson, L. Thrall, John-Fair, O. Klopke, Wm. Hinsoombe, H. Bailey, Mrs. Caldwell, Frank Leroy, and James Bowker.

At Cincinnati, O. At Cincinnati, O.

Cincinnati, O., May 10.—The dwelling of James C. C. Halenshade, on College Hill, burned to-day; loss, \$20,000; bedding and furniture insured for \$15,000, being \$5,000 each in the Eagle, Firemen's, and Globe Companies. The fire caught in the garret from a defective flue, and all efforts to control it were unavailing. The building was consumed rapidly. It was distinguished as being the old Carey mansion, having been built by Freeman G. Carey, the founder of Carey's Academy, afterwards the Farmer's College, at College Hill.

At Greenfield, Wis. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukke, Wis., May 10.—Schoeftel's distillery, at Greenfield, this county, owned by Thomas O'Neil, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Loss, \$10,000; no in-

At East Trenton, Mass.

Boston, May 10.—At East Trenton, Mass., yestorday, four children, at play in Gideon Reynolds' barn, set the building on fire, and his daughter, aged 4, and a daughter of William Reynolds, aged 2, were burned to death. At Mt. Carmel, Ill. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 10.—A Journal special says that C. Kriden's furniture-factory at Mt. Carmel, Ill., burned this morning. Loss, \$18,000; no insurance.

SENATOR MORTON.

His Letter on the Currency Bill and the Veto.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Siz: There appears to be a missoprehension in a portion of the press in regard to the provisions of the Finance bill which lately passed the two Houses of Committees. in a portion of the press in regard to the pro-visions of the Finance bill which lately passed the two Houses of Congress, but from which the President withheld his approval. The bill is criticised as if it suithorized a new emission of United States notes, which would increase the difficulty of a return to specie payments, and thereby involve a breach of the national faith pledged for the redemption of those notes in coin.

The first section of the bill, and the only one which relates to United States notes, is in these words:

words:

The maximum amount of United States notes shall be four hundred millions of dollars.

To understand the effect of this provision, reference must be had to previous legislation. By the act of June 30, 1864, it was declared that the United States notes in circulation, or to be circulated, should not exceed the sum of four hundred millions. By the act of April 12, 1866, it was provided that "of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months of the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month." On the 4th of March, 1868, another act was passed forbidding any further reduction of United States notes. At that time the amount outstanding was \$356,000,000, and that is the limit below bidding any further reduction of United States notes. At that time the amount outstanding was \$356,000,000, and that is the limit below which the United States notes cannot be reduced without Congressional enactment. Under the operation of these statutes, successive Secretaries of the Treasury have assumed the right to reissue at their discretion \$44,000,000, that is, the difference between \$356,000,000 and \$400,000,000, and to withdraw the same again from completion. Under this asserted nover about 000,000, and to withdraw the same again from circulation. Under this asserted power, about \$1,500,000 of these notes were issued in September, 1869, and afterwards withdrawn, and a like sum issued in the fall of 1871, and afterwards withdrawn. Since the 1st of October last, there have been issued of these notes by the Secretary of the Treasury \$26,000,000, making the whole circulation of United States notes \$382,-000,000.

whole circulation of United States notes \$382,-000,000.

The right of the Secretary to reissue any part of this \$44,000,000, or to increase the circulation of these notes above \$355,000,000, has been continually denied by many lawyers, in Congress and out of it, and a large portion of the press; and the question cannot be said to be free from doubt. At the last session of Congress a majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate, through the Chairman, Mr. Sherman, reported to the Senate, for its adoption, the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power under the existing laws to issue United States notes for any portion of the \$44,000,000 retired and canceled under the several laws on that subject.

tion of the \$44,000,000 retired and canceled under the several laws on that subject.

My first impression had been against the existence of the power, but, on further examination. I thought it fairly deducible from a comparison of statistics, and personally urged upon the President and Secretary the free use of the forty-four million reserve to check the progress of the panic and alleviate its disasters.

In his veto message, and in his letter to Meesrs. Claffin and Anthony on the 28th of September last, the President treats the forty-four millions as being an existing reserve, a sum of money already in the Treasury, as much so as a like sum received from taxes, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for certain purposes. He regards the maximum amount of United States notes as \$400,000,000, and treats the \$44,000,000 as in actual existence.

The first section of the bill declares the law to be what the President and Secretary have assumed it to be. It declares that the maximum amount of United States notes shall be \$400,000,000, that is, the amount beyond which the issue cannot go.

The section relieved the Government from the

means the greatest. It does not mean the precise amount, but simply the amount beyond which the issue cannot go.

The section relieved the Government from the exercise of a doubtful power, which had been the eccasion of severe animadversion.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, though it important that Congress should remove the doubt hanging over the issue of this \$44,000,000, and used the following language:
But the law authorizing the issue of the maximum of \$400,000,000 has never been repealed, and has uniformly been held by the Treasury Department and the law officers thereof to be in full force. In view of the uncertainty which exists is public sentiment as to the right of the Secretary to issue United States notes in excess of the minimum, and the conflict of cylinion as to the policy of doing so, conceding that he has that right under the law, I respectfully recommend that Congress shall set these questions at rest by a distinct enactment.

It was the wish and the expectation of the

distinct enectment.

It was the wish and the expectation of the friends of the bill that the Secretary should put into circulation the remaining \$18,000,000 of the \$44,000,000, and it was proposed by some that the language of the section should be so changed.

\$44,000,000, and it was proposed by some that the language of the section should be so changed as to require that amount to be put into circulation and kept outstanding. But it was determined otherwise, and that the bill should simply declare the maximum amount of circulation, and leave the power and discretion of the Secretary what they had been claimed to be.

Had; Congress taken from the Secretary the enormous power to put the circulation of United States notes up to \$400,000,000, or reduce it to \$356,000,000, by fixing it at \$400,000,000, the fact would have met the approbation of a large part of the people, who believe that a power so vast should not be reposed in any public officer. But that was not done, and the whole effect of the section was to establish the legality of the power which had been dealared, and the exercise of which had been dealared by many to be a gross naurpation.

of which had been declared by many to be a gross asurpation.

The other section of the bill anthorizes the increase of bank-note circulation to the amount of \$46,000,000 to be distributed among the States having less than their proportion upon the basis of the act of 1865; the new banks to be established upon the terms, liabilities, and restrictions imposed upon existing banks, being required to secure their bills by deposits of bonds, redeem them in United States notes upon demand over their own counters, or in one of the redemp ion cities, and with the additional restriction that all banks, old and new, shall keep one-four h of the coin interest they receive upon their bonds deposited for the security of their notes. This provision looked forward to the resumption of specie payments, and was the first step that had been taken in that direction by Congress.

first step that had been taken in that direction by Congress.

The \$46,000,000 provided for came fully \$30,-000,000 short of equalizing the distribution among the States upon the basis of the act of 1865. Under that act the New England States were entitled to less than \$40,000,000, but re-ceived \$110,000,000, and the other Eastern States had an excess of nearly \$12,000,000.

The most of the friends of the bill desired

free-banking, that is, the restriction taken off as to the amount and locality of the circulation of National Banks, so that people should be left free in every part of the United States to establish National Banks wherever and whenever their local wants and necessities demanded them. The profit upon the currency of National Banks is less than 2 per cent. and they will not be established and maintained anywhere unless there be a local demand which will give to them a liberal line of deposits. But the purpose of this letter is not to enter into any defense of the second section of the bill, but to remove a misapprehension that appears to prevail in regard to the first.

Whether the volume of the currency is sufficient for the business of the country, is a question of fact about which men may honestly differ. During the four years preceding the panic there had been an actual contraction of the currency, and a much larger comparative contraction resulting from the growth of population and business. A majority of Congress were of the opinion that to produce a restoration of confidence, a speedy revival of business, and a return to the prosperity which was so suddenly destroyed by the panic, some addition should be made to the volume of the currency.

That the bill which has failed to become a law would have produced some contraction is undoubtedly true; but it would have been almost entirely in the stock market in New York. It is a well understood fact that the reserves of the Western and Southern banks kept in New York have been loaned by the New York banks almost exclusively upon call to dealers in stocks, and have thus contributed to stimulate unwholesome speculation, and have been of very little bepefit to the mercantile or mainfacturing community. The evil resulting from this fact was strikingly illustrated during the panic was fearly aggravated. This bill in effect required the banks row which the money had been received, and thus the disaster of the panic was greatly aggravated. This bill in effect required

well understood that contracted would do no harm.

The act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, declares that "the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." In the debate upon this bill nobody has denied the character or binding force of that pledge, but the question as to the "practicable period" for its performance remains as one as it was upon the as to the "practicable period" for its per-formance remains as open as it was upon the day it was passed. Very few members of either House of Congress have agreed upon any method for the resumption of specie payments. A few are in favor of hoarding the gold in the Treasury until enough has been acquired to begin the redemption of the notes. Others have proposed to acquire the requirity acquired to begin the redemption of the notes. Others have proposed to acquire the requisite amount of gold by selling our bonds in Europe; others to fund a portion of the legal-tender notes in bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, and retire them in that way, to bring the rest to par by contraction; others to fund them into a bond bearing 5 per cent interest, to be reissued and again funded.

While the Government is pledged to redeem the legal-tender notes in coin, at the earliest practicable period,—while the purpose to do so should ever be kept in view, vet that period is by many not deemed to be practicable when there is great stagnation of business, much labor un-

is great stagnation of business, much labor un-employed, the revenues largely fallen off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country. Very truly yours, O. P. Mobros.

THE FARMERS.

Call for a County Convention in Kendail County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. YORKVILLE, Ill., May 10.—The farmers of this ounty are highly pleased with the action of the Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Associa-Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association. The Hon. Lott Scofield, President of the County Association, has prepared a call for a special meeting of the County Association, with a view of appointing delegates to the Springfield Convention June 10. The farmers of Kendall County will make a hard fight for victory this fall. They ask for an outspoken, manly declaration of principles at Springfield, and good nominations, and they will go into the contest with a will. The County Convention is called for the first Saturday in June, and all who are in favor of an independent reform movement age invited to independent reform movement are invited to participate in the primary meetings.

OBITUARY.

The Patriarch of the East Indies. MADRID, May 10 .- The Patriarch of the East Indies died here suddenly to-day.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson. London, May 11-6 a. m.-Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, knighted for heroic services at the capture of Delhi m 1857, is dead.

The alarm of fire from Box 357 at 3 o'clock sterday arternoon was caused by the discovery of flames in a barn in the resr of 205 Coolidge street. Loss, \$50; not insured.

August Riker, a boy about 8 years old, re-siding at 547 South Clark street, while playing with some other boys along the slip near Twelfth street, fell into the river and was drowned. The ody was recovered about an hour afterwards and taken to Mr. Riker's residence.

Early yesterday morning the body of an un-known woman, apparently about 30 years of age, was found in the river, near the Ft. Wayne bridge on Stewart avenue, by the bridge-tender, Patrick Bigley. She was dressed in a dark dress, black and red shawl, and gatter boots. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner noti

Two Italians, Andre Dalva and Victor Carion got into a fight yesterday afternoon on the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street, when Dalva stabbel Cariou in the neck with a penkuife, inflicting a slight wound. They were arrested by Officer Arnetein and locked up.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Bandean was run over and instantly killed by an incoming train of the C. B. & Q. R. B., at the Robey-street crossing. Deceased was a German by birth, 74 years of age, and lived with a son on Howard street, where his remains were taken, and the Coroner notified.

taken, and the Coroner notified.

Last evening Officer Michael O'Brien, of the Second Precinct, found some young men engaged in the fascinating sport of stoning a nagnio at No. 137 Fourteenth street. He went over to disperse the mob, when one of them, Tim Griffin, a well known rough, resisted the officer and refused to move. He was then arrested, and taken to the corner of Clark and Fourteenth streets, where the friends of Griffin came up and pitched onto the efficer. He carried the prisoner into the saloon of James O'Brien, and called upon him to whistle for help. This the latter refused to do, and did all in his power to aid Griffin and his friends. They pitched upon the officer, and he could have hardly escaped with his life had not Officer Crook opportunely arrived. By drawing his revolver he intimidated the crowd and extricated Officer O'Brien from his perilous position. The latter pluckily kept on to his prisoner and locked him up. The officer is badly injured about the head and back, although his injuries are not thought to be serious.

to be serious. Yestterian afternoon Charles Young, Matthew Weiler, and Patrick Cregin were walking along Twenty-fourth street, near Stewart avenue, when they met a man named J. B. Smith, whom they thought it would be fun to shove off the sidewalk, which they did. Smith resented the insult, and, after indulging in a few words, he struck one of the party, whereupon Young drew a knife and stabbed him in the right side, the knife penetrating the lung, and producing injuries that will undoubtedly prove fatal. Officer Clarrisey, who heard of the affray, followed Young and his companions to a saloon on the corner of Hanover and Thirty-first streets, where he arrested them, and took them to the Twenty-second Street Station. The wounded man was taken to his boarding house, 309 Wentworth avenue, and Dr. Cooke called, who dressed his wounds, pronouncing his injuries likely to prove fatal.

TEMPERANCE.

The Catholic Societies at Jesuit Church.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Coghlan.

of the city attended divine service yesterday morning at the Holy Family Church, on West Twelfth street. They assembled at 8 in the morning at the Morgan Street School-house, and, having formed in procession, under the leadership of Mr. James P. Ivory, Marshal of the day, and escorted by a full company of the Irish Rifles, under Capt. Cunniff, and Langdon's Band, they marched to the church in the foll ing order: The Irish Rifles and band; the Father Mathew Temperance Benevolent Society, to the number of about 156; the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, to the Association; the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick's, to the number of about 100; the Young Men's Temperance Society, to the number of about 175; the Holy Family Temperance Socie-

ty, to the number of about 150.

The appearance presented by the procession as it marched four deep along the streets, headed by the green-coated Sheridan Guards, and with banners flying in the breeze, was very imposing. Having arrived

AT THE CHURCH,
they entered and occupied the seats assigned to them, and the Rev. Father Coghian, Pastor of the Holy Family Church and spiritual director of the Temperance Society in connection with its congregation, proceeded with the celebration of mass. The beauty of this solemn service was intensified by the singing of several beauthi and appropriate hymns by a quartette of four splendid voices. A peculiarily impressing feature of the service too, was worthy of remark as being a novelty in this country, although in Europe it is quite a custom on similar occasions. This was the presentation of arms by the Sheridan Guards, and roll of drums by their band at the most solemn part of the mass, when the officiating priest consecrated the host.

THE SERMON.

At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Mr. Coghlan preached a sermon on the subject of temperance. The text was taken from the last

At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Mr. Coghlan preached a sermon on the subject of temperance. The text was taken from the 1st Eook of Samuel: "You come to me with a sword, shield, and spear, but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and the Lord will deliver thee into my hands, that the earth may know there is a God in Israel." The preacher said that these wore the words of David, spoken on the memorable occasion when the hosts of the Israelitish and Philistine armies were drawn up in battle array, one against the other, and when the giant Goliath had on successive days defied the Israelitish army. The preacher showed what a mighty champion the Philistines had in their giant, who measured II feet 3 inches in height, and whose helmet of brass and coat of mail weighed 156 pounds. He recounted the story of David's slaying of the giant in eloquent terms.

He then said that there was stalking in our midst to-day, a giant whose destructive ravages were not like the taunts of Goliath, bare, boastful predictions, but were evilenced by a heartrending succession of woos and desolation. By cruel breath the brightest intellects, which should have raised their owners to the highest positions, were dimmed, the powerful will was brokened, and memory itself turned into one

should have raised their owners to the highest positions, were dimmed, the powerful will was brokened, and memory itsef turned into one dark, blank oblivion. By him all the noble faculties of the soul were totally destroyed, and man, the masterpiece of terrestrial creation, at his touch lost all that was godlike in his nature. This was not all. In the end this giant robbed man of his physical force and beauty, and finally left him to the releutless grasp of those "horrors" which so often closed the last scene in the career of the man over whom this tyrant had schieved mastery. It would be impossible to tell of the business which had been neglected, the fortunes which had been dissipated, the degradations which had been entailed, the firesides which had been entailed, the firesides which had been proken up, all through the evil influence of this latter-day giant.

It would be asked, Who was this giant destroyer, and where did he carry on his work of destruction? The preacher would say that his dread assaults were not local, but that the broad earth was the scene of his ravages. The young man of his physical force and beauty, and finally

dread assaults were not local, but that the broad earth was the scene of his ravages. The young and stalwart in both Europe and America suffered from his attacks. The preacher alluded to the prevalence of intemperance in this country, and reverted to astounding figures he had read in connection with the census of 1870, which showed that the annual consumption of alcohol in the United States was 80.000,000 gallons.

The question arose whether this giant was irresistible, or whether in these days a David would be found to rise up against him. Many thought that a female crusade would succeed in thought that a female crusade would succeed in overthrowing him, but in truth he laughed at such futile demonstrations and proceeded on his such futile demonstrations and proceeded on his destructive career. Where then was the David to rise to take up the sling and prostrate the foul destroyer, so ruinous to health, wealth virtue and happiness? The preacher thought that the answer to the question was to be found in the existence of such tamperance societies as those which were before him. Each of them had prostrated the tyrant in single-handed combat, and if the Women of Israel went out to sing the praise of David, so might our citizes look with joy and admiration upon the celebration, for in the name of the God of Hosts whom they were about to receive not othe holy communion, they had vanquished a greater enemy than him who fell under the hand of the Israelite. The success of the members of these societies should animate others to go and do likewise. At the same time, none of them should forget that victory was alone to be tue and happiness? The preacher thought that go and do likewise. At the same time, none of them should forget that victory was alone to be expected with aid from above, for it was only by approaching the fountain of life, and seeking grace therefrom, that the passions could be subjected, and that strength acquired which led to the possession in full of virtue, honor, and glory. The boom of health which glowed in the cheeks, the staiwart vigor, the respectable appearance, and the pious deportment of the many hundreds of his listeners, proclaimed that God had showered down His blessings upon

that God had showered down His blessings upon In conclusion, the preacher urged upon such In conclusion, the presenter urged upon such present as were not yet numbered in these honored ranks to attend at the next meeting, and request admission to those who had tasted of the sweet fruits of temperance. The preacher urged with eloquent words to persevere energetically in the war they had so well begun. They are to-day the admiration of their fellow-citizens, an honor to religion, an encouragement to all around them, a source of benediction to the family-circle, and a joy to heaven. He hoped that their admirable example would be continued through the entire extent of the State noped that their admirable example would be continued through the entire extent of the State and land, and prayed that heaven would shower its richest blessings upon his heavers, and ene-briate their souls with torrents of delight dur-ing the ages of eternity.

The sermon of which the above is but a brief

The sermon of which the above is but a brief synopsis was very eloquent throughout, and at its conclusion the preacher took occasion to thank the societies and their military escort for the pleasure and edification it afforded him in having his church made the place of their common communion. After the services in the church, the different societies marched out and moved along the attent to their separate head. noved along the street to their separate head-

Almost a Riot Created by the Cru-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KALAMAZOO, May 10.—The Crusaders re-ceived their first check Saturday night. Fiftyone women in a band visited several hotels and prayed on the walks, a tremendous crowd following. At Ellsworth's saloon, on Burdick street, one Reynolds, his wife, and a little girl, having one Reynolds, his wife, and a little girl, having business at a meat market, attempted to get through on the walk where the women were, when Policeman Dodge collared Reynolds. This led to an affray, and in a moment the excitement was immense. The little child was thrown down, but was picked up and carried to a place of safety; windows were broken, and several persons was eslightly injured. Reynolds was rescued in front of the meat market; then the crowd rushed back to where the women had been but they were zone. They were followed, and a few eggs were thrown. Some of the women took refuge in Mrs. Perry's boarding-house, and others went to church. Sheriff Gates turned the crowd back. The excitement was intense, and it required but a little to have led to a bloody riot.

A Chinese Grievance.

Ah Sam says the rigits of property are not duly regarded in Sacramento. He paid \$300 for a country woman. Ah Lin coveted her, and, not having coin to purchase, meanly married her "American fashion." Ah Sam consequently raised the deuce,—jerking six-shooters and things on Ah Lin. The case was taken before the Police Court, when the Judge of that injuitous institution basely and frandulently decided that Ah Lin had the best right to the Celestial dansel. Ah Sam is out \$300, hence his poor opinion of American lay.

Unton Meeting in Madison, Wis.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page. that the notes had been met as they fell due and would be, but that he had better observe faith and "avoid trouble." Shepherd knew little or nothing about Chittenden, except as some contractor's doxy, so he dictated an answer, saying if he knew any facts to implicate the "cattle" who assume to sell contracts, bring them right out

assume to sell contracts, bring them right out in open court.

And poor Moore, a fine correspondent, was the amanueus of these letters. He saw that peril was ahead. The first mis-step of his career had touched a snake. Why did he not speak out and say: "I fear that I have the clue to this mystery!" He did not speak. But he destroyed the accursed memorandum Kirtland had given him. By this time Mr. Ira Holmes began to see that to get his 50 per cent out of his first investment in the Washington lobby would require legs. He had to take the DeGolyer contract and try to recover his money by having it extended so far as to use up the lumber already in Washington. By the personal solicitations of the Hon. Charles B. Farwell this was allowed. Mr. Holmes has just about recovered what he gave to Kirtland. as to use up the lumber already in Washington. By the personal solicitations of the Hon. Charles B. Farwell this was allowed. Mr. Holmes has just about recovered what he gave to Kirtland, and a fine motoriety with it. Defolyer died, and this piece of bribery settles around his memory. McClelland lost heavily, and his new partner, Jenkins, who thought he was buying note a sure thing, was disgusted to find that the bulk of the contract had been awarded to other parties; he dropped the whisper of the old Kirtland transaction, which produced the present sensation. Probably editors and public men in Chicago were all the while secretly believing that there was deep corruption in the improvements of Washington City, because they had heard the whisper of the Kirtland notes. Doolittle, Holmes, Chittenden, McClelland, and Farwell must have suspected it.

THE INVESTIGATION BEGAN.

With his usual bold front, Shepherd poohpoohed this rumor, as all others. Jankins and McClelland were cited and they told of \$37,000 in money and notes committed to Chittenden. "Ha! ha!" says Gossip, "there is meat in this!"

this!"

Chittenden is summoned. He gave \$15,000 to Richard C. Parsons. "Ha! ha!" says old 1-toldyou-so. Five thousand for his argument before the Board. "Ho! ho!" says the devil, "let reputation slide!" Five thousand dollars to A. B. Brown, a clerical person of mysterious habits, now defunct or in foring parts.

Hold now! what is the next remark of Chittenden? "Seventy-two thousand dollars to A. B. Kirtland, party decamped and unknown."

Gracious hevings! There is pizen in this. The worst is realized, and the committee table upsets. The memorialists get drunk for joy. The Shepherd party say, "This is all bagatelle, and that fellow Chittenden has got the wind colic."

They do not find Brown, and the canopy of They do not find Brown, and the canopy of heaven grows lurid at the fact. The correspondents and Committee examine Chittenden for days, and inwardly say that he is a liar overy minute in the day. But he never told the truth so fully or so well. He told all the truth that he knew. He was confirmed by his principal, the contractor, who ventured to say that he believed Kirtland had victimized Chittenden. Nobody

would accept this explanation. Our blood was up, and we wanted high game,—Senators, Presidents, and sich.

Now, placarded, worried by his wife, his pocket, and perhaps by his sense of impending danger for Col. Moore, the poor, diseased, and burstad lobbyist.

danger for Col. Moore, the poor, diseased, and bursted lobbyist,

KRETLAND,
flew back to Washington City, like the moth to the burning candle. He had married here, and his old father-in-law, who led a lonely life as a retired Government Clerk, investigating occasional claims, was cited from a suburban boarding-house to the Washington Hotel, to meet there, under the registry of a disguised name, his daughter's indigent and remorseful husband,—he who had flourished like the prodigal at the Arlington Hotel, with suppers, and wines, and spans of horses in that brief summer of a successful scheme. He read in the papers the daily testimony, had his meals in his rooms, and was so poor that when he went away neither he nor the old man could discharge the bill. He slipped over to see an impecunious clerk by the name of Wilcox, whose dwelling was near the White-House, but retired, and there one or both of these chums concluded to make their whereabouts known to Chittenden and Emery Storrs. Emery was drinking "rainbows" at the Ebbytt House, belleving that his vast ability had cleared his client, and basking in the noontide of an emlarged self-respect. Storrs was oratorical with everybody, and confidential with some. Richard Swiveller in his most convival times was not arrayed like Emery. Had the whole truth not come out at last, it might have gone down to a future generation that Emery Storrs, and he alone, saved George R. Chittenden from a Congressional investigation.

In point of fact, it was the truth of Chittenden, however mysterious, which saved the fee of his counsel.

his counsel.

The appearances are that Wilcox got the idea The appearances are that whook got the least that in what Kirtland knew there was some bush-money. I am told that persons went to Gov. Shepherd, or his counsel, and inti-mated that a certain Wilcox had letters from Kirtland of a dangerous character. The usual reply was given: "Come right on, and speak reply was given: "C right out." Wilcox then took Emery Storts to see Kirtland. What a delicious romance! The most celebrated forensic orator in this country since Daniel Webster, and as fond of his morning "rainbow," finds, under an assumed bame, in a little secluded brick tenement, that guest to whom Ira Holmes sold a \$5,000 team, and whom he "treated elegantly at his own house." On what foundations stands the warriors pride,

whom he "treated elegantly at his own house."
On what foundations stands the warrior's pride.

BUT LINDEN SAW ANOTHER SIGHT.

As Storrs went to his room the next day, both Wilcox and Kirtland were ordering breakfasts there at his expense, in his own room, and sipping the evaporated "rainbow" he loved so well. They knew he had both the talents and generosity of Websier, and wouldn't mind it. Chittenden also came in. They sent for Col. Moore, the cumulative victim of their foolishness, the only man with a bright name and real pride of nature amongst them all, and I can prove it because I feel it. Behold! behold! the wretched reassemblage of the successive victims of a Chicago street-contractor, who thought he had better buy a contract than bid for it. Here the guittiest had nothing to lose, and the purest all. The prodigal had but to say: "I am guilty before heaven and in thy sight," while the man of rectitude could but hope that the small secret he had carried so long, like a living, fluttering bird, in the cage of his heart, torturing his nights, would get free without the baring of his broast. It was resoived that Kirtland had better go. He felt that conviction himself. In the early dawn he departed from the Ebbitt House for Georgetown, where he had a friend, the Captain of a packet for New York, by sea. The packet was going out as he reached the river, and the skipper would not stop. He waited till daylight, hired a buggy, drove to Alexandria, and there took the cars for Richmond, where he got a steamer next morning and went down the James, and by sea to New York.

Now, do you perceive where all the interest of this story is centering?

To Save Col. MOORE.

The bad spirits have become muistering ones.

this story is centering?

TO SAVE COL. MOORE.

The bad spirits have become ministering ones.

Kirtland, Chittenden, Storrs, everybody, are white angels to save a beleaguered character!

All the kindly providence of things exclaims: "He has done no wrong! He is no richer except by many a groau, such as as escaped Him tempted on the mountains forty days. Let him escape!"

escape!"

In this instance, it occurred to the man Wilcox, in want of hush-money, to give information. He did, like a Judas of small caliore. They traced Kirtland back to the Washington House through Wilcox, and there found that the tayerney

traced Kirland back to the Washington House through Wilcox, and there found that the taveruboy, who runs errands, remembered to have taken a letter from this secluded stranger to the business house of Gov. Shepherd. He said he delivered the letter to a solderly, spare young man with a sharp, small goatee, in the back office, first floor. "That is Col. Moore!" exclaimed Malignity, all breathless.

The Investigating Committee, or some members thereof, informed Gov. Shepherd that there was really some important testimony before them at last, involving himself or parties near his person. Indeed, his partner!

Yes! Moore, during the period covered by this narrative, had been raised into the firm, equally with his employer and friend. He was now in a prosperous business, with fortune in sight, and his whole life in responsible and industrious clereal occupation seemed to point its proper moral in his advance.

When Shepherd heard this whisper he was overcome. Taking his way to his office with a heavy tread and gathering face, he saw the clews to those mysterious letters from Doolittle, Farwell, Chittenden, et al., and apprehended the situation. Moore had become the victim or confederate of this trader, Kirtland. A short, pathetic, and dramatic scene ensued. Col. Moore retired that day from the house of A. R. Shepherd & Co.

Then, naked except as to his strength to make a skeptical world feel his personality, Gov. Shepherd est about producing that

OLD COMBESPONDENCE.

to place it beside his own testimony. By good luck he found it all, letter by letter, reply by reply. When he stated his case, the documentary attestation and the rugged feeling in which he spoke swept the chamber. Every newspaper reporter, properly so called, saw that he had put

his foot on the DeGollyer & McClelland sensation, and scotched and killed it. When they dragged up Chittenden and Kirkland at last, the story all came out as I have related. Kirtland had beaten Chittenden out of \$72,000; Ira Holmes had beaten Kirtland out of the bulk of this paper swar; the contractors had to assign their contract to Ira to let him recover anything whatever; and Ira was now in possession of some old lumber and an unprofitable contract.

whatever; and Irs was now in possession of some old lumber and an unprofitable contract.

Fancy Chittenden's feelings as he heard Kirtland say:

"Gentlemen, I'm not going to be a prize as a witness. I'm a poor devil, not worth the powder and shot you are spending on me!"

It was this kind of party which took in the stole Chittenden and the slippary Holmes. Yours, speechlessly,

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The body of Louis J. Lull, who died from wounds received from the Younger brothers, in Missouri, arrived here Saturday morning, and the funeralwas held yesterday.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners on Saturday made a visit of inspection to the parks and boulevards under their control.

The Common Council Committee on Police have determined to first see how it is themselves before they report on the proposition to abolish "pretty-waiter-girl" salcons.

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange, Saturday, it was decided to reduce anthracite to \$9 per ton for range, and \$8.50 for other sizes.

The Produce Exchange completed its organization Saturday by the election of officers.

The programme for the July races at Dexter Park has been completed. Purses amounting to \$20,000 will be given.

The leading base ball events of Saturday were as follows: The White Stockings, of Chicago, beat the Red Stockings, of St. Louis, 15 to 0; the Mutuals, of New York, beat the Athletics of Philadelphia, 8 to 5; the Bostons beat the Baltimores, 28 to 7.

BENATE. Not in session.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the landing of foreign convicts in the United States, which was adopted.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported a bill to enforce the collection of moneys due the United States by that road.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally disposed of and reported to the House.

Arkansas.

The friends and attorneys of Baxter and Brooks in Washington have entered into an agreement to issue a joint call for a meeting of the Legislature, and abide by the decision of that body. In the meantime, an ad interim Governor is to be named by the President, and both contestants are to disband and send home all their troops except a body-guard, and are to refrain from any warlike demonstrations. A fight took place in Little Rock on Saturday, but no one was hurt. Another account states that one negro was killed. Capt. Weich's company, who escaped from the steamer Hallie, had arrived in Little Rock. The Federal troops were intrenching themselves in front of the City Hall, and still further strengthening their position. Arkansas.

further strengthening their position.

Foreign.

In Cuba the Spaniards are busy in trying Cuban sympathizers for treason, condemning them to death, the chain-gang, or imprisonment.

—In Spain Marshal Serrano is reported sick. Gen. Concha's troops are still further fortifying Bilbao, and the Carlist forces are dissolving.

—The Emperor of Russia has stopped at Stuttgardt on his way to England. Religious.

Propagations.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church South was engaged most of Saturday in hearing the reports of committees. A committee was also appointed to reply to the propositions of the Methodist Church North, made by their delegates the day previous,

—Preparations for the Roman Catholic Pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, have been completed. There will be 100 pilgrims, of whom twenty-five are clergymen, and they will sail next Saturday in the steamship Pereire.

Crime.

Crime.

The body of a young lady named Jane Watson, of Oquawka, Ill., has been found floating in the river at that place, and the indications are that she was murdered.

—Charles H. Jones, colored, convicted of murder, was appreciate to be hanged in Baltimora. cer, was sentenced to be hanged, in Baltimore.

—C. A. Haynes, a colored mail-agent, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for robbing the mails.

robbing the mails.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking the President to reopen the Fitz John Porter case.

—A great riot has occurred at Nelsouville, O., between the union and non-union miners. Three men were killed, and further trouble was appreciated.

apprehended.

—The terms of the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Enilway to the Eric Company have been agreed upon, at 30 per cent of the

Parisian Cemeteries.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

What shall be done with the dead? Our larger cemeteries are fuil. A portion of them is parceled out and sold to parties a perpetuite, but for those who are unable to pay the price the limit is five years, and, although the dead may be left a little longer, they are soon driven out, the ground is overturned, and room is made for others. The bones of all the poor who died ten years ago now lio in one common heap, and, once more the cemeteries are filled. But the soil refuses to do its work any longer. It has become saturated, and will no longer absorb. The graves are now dug in a mass of putrefaction, and exhalations are constantly rising to poison the living. Only a thin layer of earth separates the graves, and a few days ago a young and beautiful girl, the idel of her home, was lowered into a grave which filled the mind of every assistant with horror. A stream of liquified putrid matter was running in from the grave beside it. Two grave-diggers recently struck too near, when opening a grave, broke open a coffin, and dred in a few hours from the poisonous exhalations. Great precautions have to be taken in digging ordinary graves, for, as I have previously stated, the ground is thoroughly saturated, and can absorb no longer. The condition of the atmosphere and of the water in this vicinity is something horrible to think about, and it is not astonishing that the sickly quarters of the city should be near these great cemeteries. Parisian Cemeteries.

NAVIGATION

Vessels Ashore. Post Huson, May 10.—The schooner Northwest is school 10 miles this side of Point Aux Barques. Sh

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns
Detroit, May 10.—Passed Ur—Progs.—Vienna and
consort, Nahut, Isaac May and barges, St. Paul,
Pittsburgh, Sheidon and consort, Bruno, China,
Sparta and barges, V. Swain and barges, Comet, Java,
City of New York, and Concord and barges; Barks
Kate Dariey; Schrs. Pratt, Roecius, Onondagau,
Nims, Sunrise, Porter, J. J. Lamb, John Jewett,
Passen Down—Props. Idaho, Cross and barges,
Inter-Ocean and consort, St. Louis, D. M. Wilson,
Brooklyn, and Huribut and consorts, Schrs.
Ningara No. 2, and Grandy.

DEATHS.

BYRNS—At 506 West Indiana-st., Sunday, May 10, after a lingering illness, Ellen Byrns, wife of the late Michael Byrns, formerly of 301 East Chicago.av.
Funeral Tuesday, May 12, at 10 a. m. darriages to ANNING—At the Mercy Hospital, Sunday evening,
May 10, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Charles Fanning, of St. Louis, aged 50 years.

HODGE—May 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, F.
J. Kendell, 9t West Lake-st., Jenny, reliet of the late
Robert Hodge, of Stafford Barton, Dalton, Devonshire,
England, aged 79 years.
Funeral at 12 o'clock to-day to Rosehill.

EST Devonshire papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES. By LEONARD & CO.,

Auctioneers, & and & Bromfield-st., Boston.
ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS Wednesday, May 13, at 11 o'clock, Wednesday, May 13, at 11 O'clook,
At Econes No. 6 and 8. No. 23 School-st. Beston.
A collection of Ancient and Modern Paintlings, including the fine original picture by Paul Veroness, the 'Marjage in Cana,' La Pieta, or Dead Christ, by Corregato;
Roly Family, by Titian; others by Brill, Berghen, Robis,
Maratti, and others of the Old Masters. Of the Modern,
Redd of Rome, Broom of London, Leichkart and Liz of
Anivery, Charles Leelis, Vivian, and others.
The collection will be on exhibition from Monday, April
27, till sale. Catalogues now ready.

RECEIVER'S SALE I will sell, at Public Anction, at the southeast corper of Twelith and Canal-sta., on the 19th day of May, commencing at 10 a.m., the following property:

Right heavy team horson, three sets harnous, three lumber wagons, three trucks, one express wagon. A large lot of sank doors, and blinds. 4,000 feet of well-seasoned clear 11/-inch lumber; 10,100 feet of well-seasoned clear 1-inch lumber. Also a quantity of dry hardwood lamber.

AUCTION SALES By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AUCTION SALE Of 217 HIGH-CLASS MODERN

From the New York Artists' Salesrooms Paintings all mounted in Handsome GO: Promes ommonoes Tuesday Morning, May 12, at 10 c'clocking Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 7 30, and day, May 13, at same hours, at our Salesrooms.

continuing Afternoon at 2 and Evening 1.7 %, and wednesday, May 18, at same hours, at our Salesrooms 5 and 68 Randolph-st.

The following are a few of the distinguished names in the found in this valuable collection:

James M. Hart.

J. F. Kensett.

J. W. C. valicar,
C. H. Chapin,
George Fourer,
W. A. C. Furicka,
Fruest Baker,
Mysrheim,
P. Rosenourg. William Hart,
J. W. Crasslean,
A. Melca,
W. A. C. Frericks,
J. Rusin,
P. Rosenburg,
by and Evining. Cas Myerheim, Will be on exhibition Manday, Day ornes furnished. Sale without reserve. pat reserve.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aust'ra.

THE ADJOURNED PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

150 Large & Eligible Lots,

Will POSITIVELY take place on

the ground, Thursday, May 14, at 12 o'cleek

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave Well-et. A SPECIAL FIRST THAN WILL SEEW WHITE A PRINT AT A STATE OF THE TRAIN WILL SEEW WHITE A PRINT THAN WILL SEEW WILL WE AND A STATE OF THE TRAIN OF THE TRAIN WILL WE WILL

lots.

On Chicago-av., a large store, with dwelling, and near 180 unimproved lots.

The sale is POSITIVE, without any limit or reserve.

TERMS within the reach of all. Only 1-10 in each or unimproved lots, \$10 a mouth for the balance.

ON COTTAGES AND LOTS, \$25 cash at time of sale, ON STORE. \$50 cash, \$50 a month until all is paid, with

nterest at 8 per cent per annum.

THE TITLE is perfect. Abstract furnished.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aperican By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BANRRUPT SALE

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR, ETC To be sold without reserve, on Tuesday Morning, May 12, at 9% o'clock. Also special sale of Fine Lineas, Embreiderics, Edwings, etc. Laces, Rufflings, Ledies' and Children's Daderwar, etc. A stock of Man's and Boys' Summer Hais Also Linea and Store Hats, Turbans, etc.

A fine line of Ingrain Carpets at II o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 26 Waba hav.

SALEOF Buggies, Phaetons, Democrats, & Harness on Tuesday, May 12, AT 11 A. M. GEO. P. GORRA CO.

EXTRA LARGE AND FINE LINE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND

Will be offered at our anction sale on WEDNESDAY, May 13, a 19% a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 63 and 70 Wabash-sv. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

SLIPPERS,

LUMBER! Two-Story Frame Building and Shed

At Auction, MONDAY MORNING, MAY II, at le o'clook, on the promisos. The whole will be sold for each. To be removed immediately. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

BOOKS (New and Second-hand), TUESDAY Morning, May 13, at 1 o'clock, at our sales room, 108 East Madison-st. W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Katire Furniture of a Private Residence AT 600 WABASH-AV., Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock, May 12, 1874.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The whole cousisting of Parlot, Chamber, Dising-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, being the usual household effects of a genteel dwelling.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. CROCKERY,

Glass, and Plated Ware. Table Outlery, Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Etc., WEDNESDAY, May 13, at half-past 9 o'clock, at out salesrooms, 108 East Madison-at. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c THURSDAY, May 7, at 9% o'clock, at 106 Madison at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneer.

By HODGES & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants Marbie-front Auction Rooms, 638 West Lake-st. No. 31 Lexington-st.,

Between Flournoy and Polk, Monday, May 11, at 10 a. m. We will sell the entire contents, consisting of Brussell Carpsie, Parlor, Dining, Chambert soom, and Kitch Furniure, Crocker, Glasware, & A. Sale publish and without reserve. WM. F. HODUES & CO., No. 63 Work Lakes.

No. 20 Wilcox-av., Blocks south of Madison-st. on Wester. We will sell the entire con ones, Tuesday, May 12, at 10 a. m.,
Constain of Hussels Carpets, Parker, Diday, Casable,
Room, and Kitchen Farniture, I No. 1 Conc Store and
Parker Store; also I dret-class Florence Sowing II dided
Croukery, Classware, Cutlery, Ao., de. Salyon I make
Victory, Classware, Cutlery, Ao., de. Salyon I make
without reserve. WM. F. HODERS & CO., Aucler,
Ma. 63 West Lake-

WE WILL SELF On Wednesday, May 13, at 10 a. m. and in the Evening at 7 1-2 p. m.,
At our Warprooms, No. 638 West Lake-st.,
A LARGE LINE OF Household Goods

Consisting of Carpets, I Empire Parlor Bedstead, I Es-gant Marble-Top Uhamber Set, I Rosewood Set, Parle Farmiture, Marble-Top Tables, Stoves, Crockery, ware, de., de., Look out for bargain-ware, de., de., Look out for bargain-By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

8 Fine Residence Lots WEST HARRISON AND CONGRESS-STA, Monday Afternoon at 3 o'clock,

AT OUR OFFICE,

186 East Madison-st.

These Lots are well located, mar Schools, the Parks, etc., and in a district wheer values are will sorve, being so ordered by the non-resident owner, portect. Ferms, one-third coad, balance in 1 and 2 at 5 per cert.

VOLUME 27. REAL EST ADJOUI

Auction Pavilion Parkwa

15 ACE Subdivided into 98

HIRTY LOTS ON PARKWAY. THINTY POUR LOTS Morth Cornering on Stewart-ay. He parlies arkews in 200 feet wide, seed, and sufferly on another than the parlies arkews in 200 feet wide, seed, an own being laid within one in These is no property around Commore rapidly in value than this, west of the South Park, on the park, and the park of Chicago of the Park, and the park of Chicago on the purposery like this are relation of the property like this are relations. inke water and sower seidem of property like this are seidem of Property bought at less than in The sale is PEREMPTORY place on the ground on

Wednesday, AT 3 P.

Extraordina

(99 years), without low rent. 40x170 ft No. 461. Only small A splendid bargain renting. J. ESAIAS 18 Chamber E.L. HEDST

Luzerne Coal (Lehigh Valley Offer the unrivated WILKES At the following pr

LARGE EGG... SMALL EGG... RANGE..... CHESTNUT.... Also Morris Coal Co.'s Hill, Blossburg, Lump I Coals, at lowest market CHICAGO OFFICE, 71

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Notes and Bills Discounted.
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FUI 266 & 268 TO B FORE

The three-ctory brick but feet, Nos. 22, 25 and 27 Noze 22, 25 and 27 Noze 22 and 27 Noze 22 and 27 LUMBER OR TO RENT ORFOR S on Twelfth-st., runni Slip, with railroad Twelfth-st. bridge. 163 Washington-st. E

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STATE AND BUSINE W. C. WA 21 Brown's Bar lolicit consignments of Pro-gue orders for the purchase an import or delivery. Ad-antiferration affords information affords a Phan, No. 2 William et.

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